

CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY
FOR THE
FOXHILL PROJECT,
CITY OF SAN DIEGO,
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for

Manchester Financial Group
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Spindrift Project No. 2017-001

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	ES-1
Section 1 Introduction	1-1
1.1 Project Location	1-1
1.2 Project Description	1-1
1.3 Area of Potential Effects (APE).....	1-1
1.4 Regulatory Context.....	1-2
1.5 Report Organization.....	1-2
Section 2 Setting	2-1
2.1 Existing Conditions	2-1
2.2 Regulatory Setting	2-12
Section 3 Methods	3-1
3.1 Personnel Qualifications	3-1
3.2 Records Search Methods	3-1
3.3 Native American Coordination Methods	3-2
3.4 Field Methods	3-2
Section 4 Results and Management Recommendations	4-1
4.1 Records Search	4-1
4.2 Native American Consultation Results	4-2
4.3 Field Survey Results	4-2
4.4 Management Considerations	4-3
Section 5 References	5-1
Figures	
Figure 1 Vicinity Map	
Figure 2 Location Map	
Figure 3 Records Search Request Map	
Figure 4 Survey Coverage Map	
Appendices	
Appendix A Records Search Confirmation	
Appendix B Native American Coordination	
Appendix C Project APE Photographs	
Appendix D Confidential DPR Forms	
Figure 5 Confidential – Records Search Results Map	

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
APE	Area of Potential Effects
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CHL	California Historical Landmarks
CHRIS	California Historical Resources Information System
City	City of San Diego
CRHR	California Register of Historical Resources
CUP	Conditional Use Permit
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
GPA	General Plan Amendment
MLD	Most Likely Descendant
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NEPA	National Environmental Protection Act
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
PI	Principal Investigator
RPA	Register of Professional Archaeologists
SCIC	South Coastal Information Center
USGS	United States Geological Survey

National Archaeological Database

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Acreage approximately 8.77 acres

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2017, the Manchester Financial Group retained Spindrift Archaeological Consulting, LLC (Spindrift) to conduct a cultural resources inventory of the proposed Foxhill Project (hereafter known as Project) in the City of San Diego. The entire Project Area of Potential Effects (APE) is composed of approximately 8.77 acres. The Project APE is located in San Diego County, California.

The inventory included a records search and literature review. The records search results indicated three-hundred-eighteen (318) previous cultural resources studies were conducted within a one-mile radius of the Project APE, and fifty-eight (58) cultural resources have previously been recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project APE.

No (0) cultural resource have been previously recorded within the Project APE.

A field survey was conducted as part of this inventory and no cultural resources were identified on the ground surface within the Project APE; recommendations for eligibility evaluations and the management of unanticipated discoveries are provided in this report. The Lead Agency, the City of San Diego (City), is responsible for ensuring compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION

In 2017, Spindrift was retained by the Manchester Financial Group to conduct a cultural resources inventory survey of the proposed Foxhill Project (Project APE), located in San Diego County (County), California. A pedestrian field survey of the approximately 8.77-acre Project APE was required to identify potentially significant cultural resources (archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures, and objects) that could be affected by the project.

PROJECT LOCATION

The Project APE is located within the City of San Diego (City). The area affected by the proposed Project (development footprint) is comprised of a 8.77-acre area. The Project is located at 7007 Country Club Drive in the community of La Jolla. As shown on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute La Jolla topographic quadrangle (1967, photorevised 1975), the Project APE is located within San Diego County (Figure 1). The property is accessed via a private driveway and contains a number of accessory structures built after the 1956 period of significance for Foxhill. The building (the Foxhill Estate) is located on APN 352-300-04-00. To the east is APN 352-300-09-00, which contains an accessory structure to the Copley House which no longer retains integrity.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Manchester Financial Group proposes to construct new residential structure per 141.0306 at 7007 Country Club Drive, San Diego, CA 92037 (Site Area: 335,635 sf at APN 352-300-09 and 46,598 sf at APN 352-300-04, for a total Site Area of 382,233 sf or 8.77 acres. The residential structure will consist of the following:

- 5,164 sf Habitable space
- 524 sf attached Garage
- 2,630 sf open decks
- New driveway

AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (APE)

The Project APE consists of the horizontal and vertical limits of the project, and includes the area within which significant impacts or adverse effects to Historical Resources (CEQA) or Historic Properties (Section 106) could occur as a result of the project. The Project APE, subject to environmental review under CEQA, consists of all areas where activities associated with the project are proposed. This includes areas proposed for construction, vegetation removal, grading, trenching, stockpiling, staging, paving, and other elements described in the official project description. The horizontal APE is illustrated in Figure 1 and also represents the records search summary coverage area. It measures approximately 8.77 acres in size.

The Project APE also includes the maximum depth below the surface to which excavations for project foundations and facilities will extend. Thus, it includes all subsurface areas where archaeological deposits could be affected and varies across the project, depending on the type of infrastructure. Ground disturbance of up to 8 feet below the surface is assumed.

The vertical APE also is described as the maximum height of project features, which could impact the physical integrity and integrity of setting of cultural resources, including districts and traditional cultural properties. For the current project, there is a 30-foot-high vertical APE.

REGULATORY CONTEXT

To meet the regulatory requirements of this project, this cultural resources investigation was conducted pursuant to the provisions for the treatment of cultural resources in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Pub. Res. Code § 21000 *et seq.*). The goal of CEQA is to develop and maintain a high-quality environment that serves to identify the significant environmental effects of the actions of a proposed project and to either avoid or mitigate those significant effects where feasible. CEQA pertains to all proposed projects that require state or local government agency approval, including the enactment of zoning ordinances, the issuance of conditional use permits, and the approval of project development maps.

CEQA (Title 14, CCR, Article 5, Section 15064.5) applies to cultural resources of the historic and prehistoric periods. Any project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a cultural resource, either directly or indirectly, is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. As a result, such a project would require avoidance or mitigation of impacts to those affected resources. Significant cultural resources must meet at least one of four criteria that define eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (Pub. Res. Code § 5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852). Resources listed on or eligible for inclusion in the CRHR are considered Historical Resources under CEQA.

REPORT ORGANIZATION

The following report documents the study and its findings and was prepared in conformance with the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Archaeological Resource Management Reports: Recommended Contents and Format*. Attachment A includes a confirmation of the records search with the CHRIS. Attachment B contains documentation of Native American outreach efforts. Attachment C presents photographs of the Project APE. Attachment D includes copies of the confidential Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 series forms.

Sections 6253, 6254, and 6254.10 of the California Code authorize state agencies to exclude archaeological site information from public disclosure under the Public Records Act. In addition, the California Public Records Act (Government Code §6250 *et seq.*) and California's open meeting laws (The Brown Act, Government Code §54950 *et seq.*) protect the confidentiality of Native American cultural place information. Likewise, the Information Centers of the CHRIS maintained by the Office of Historic Preservation prohibit public dissemination of records search information. Attachment D was prepared as a confidential document, which is not intended for public distribution in either paper or electronic format.

SECTION 2 SETTING

The Project is located in the County of San Diego within the City of San Diego (Figures 1 and 2).

EXISTING CONDITIONS

This section establishes the context for the evaluation of cultural resources through an overview of the environmental setting, the prehistory, and the ethnographic identity of the Project APE, as well as the regulatory setting.

1.1.1 Natural Setting

The Project APE includes the Foxhill Estate, a French country-style manor, the crowning the pinnacle of the Country Club neighborhood, built in 1959 by Jim Copley, and has handcrafted woodwork, a paneled library office and a formal dining room with a hand-painted mural and built-in cabinetry. There are seven bedrooms and 9.5 bathrooms. A guesthouse, pool pavilion, staff quarters, and a fitness/center office are included in the 20,000-square-feet of living space. A swimming pool, a greenhouse, a garden shed, garages for 12 cars, tennis court, solar panels and an entry gatehouse are also on the acreage. Orchards, terraced gardens, lawns and walkways complete the manicured grounds.

The City of San Diego Historical Resources Board (2015, HRB-15-001) recommended that the Foxhill Estate, located at 7007 Country Club Drive, be designated as a significant historical resource with a period of significance of 1956 under HRB Criterion C as a resource embodies the distinctive characteristics through the retention of character defining features of French Eclectic style expressed in the symmetrical subtype, and retains a good level of architectural integrity from its 1956 period of significance. The designation is limited to APN 352-300-04-00 and excludes the 3,783 square foot master suite addition constructed in 2012, as well as the 1988 detached guest house, c.1990 detached recreation room and 2009 detached garage, which were all constructed outside of the period of significance.

Additionally, according to the City of San Diego (2015) Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR) for The Reserve, a 25.14-acre project just to the west and south of Foxhill, (352-300-08-00 and 352-300-09-00) was previously surveyed in 2010 by Ken Victorino and approximately 15 pieces of weathered shellfish were observed together with a scatter of brick and ceramic tile in an approximately 5-foot-long area in the west-central portion of the Reserve project site (likely in the graded area just south of APN 352-300-09-00 and within APN 352-300-08-00). Three shovel probes were hand-excavated within this scatter and adjacent areas. The probes were excavated to depths between 5 and 12 inches. All three probes identified soils that were inconsistent with the surrounding native characteristics, indicating that they had been imported. These results indicated that the shell fragments were within the imported sandy soil that had been dumped with the modern refuse of tile and brick, rather than a prehistoric deposit. This area had been previously graded, and landscape refuse had been dumped along this area as well. In addition, the shell fragments did not retain their integrity of location.

Moreover, according to the City of San Diego (2015) FEIR for The Reserve, in 2011 geotechnical testing was conducted on The Reserve and Pacific West Archaeology archaeological monitors identified two locations of historic-era cultural resources. Animal bones and debris on site were determined to represent

surface scatters not eligible for listing on federal, state, or local registers of historic properties. These represent a surface scatter of historic era materials such as glass bottles and steel cans. The scatter is not of sufficient age or comprised of sufficient information to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the state or nation. Both locations of historic-era cultural resources were determined not eligible for listing on federal, state or local registers of historic properties.

Geology and Soils

One geologic unit has been mapped within the Project APE: Ardath Shale (Ta, middle Eocene), which is mostly uniform, weakly fissile olive-gray silty shale. The upper part contains thin beds of medium-grained sandstone, similar to thicker ones in the overlying Scripps Formation, and concretionary beds with molluscan fossils. The type section of the Ardath Shale is on the east side of Rose Canyon, 800 m south of the Ardath Road intersection with Interstate 5 (Kennedy and Tan, 2008).

One (1) soil unit, or type, has been mapped within the Project APE: the Olivenhain series (OhF), which is a member of the clayey-skeletal, kaolinitic, thermic family of Ultic Palexeralfs (U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service 2016). Typically, Olivenhain soils have brown and reddish brown, medium acid, very cobbly loam A horizons, reddish brown and red, medium and strongly acid, very cobbly clay B2t horizons, grading to pinkish white cobbly loam C horizons.

The Project APE is primarily within the “Area of Minimal Flood Hazard” (Zone X), as mapped on the National Flood Hazard Layer determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA 2012). Flood hazard areas identified on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) are identified as a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA). SFHAs are defined as the area that will be inundated by the flood event, having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The 1-percent annual chance flood is also referred to as the base flood or 100-year flood. SFHAs are labeled as Zone A, Zone AO, Zone AH, Zones A1-A30, Zone AE, Zone A99, Zone AR, Zone AR/AE, Zone AR/AO, Zone AR/A1-A30, Zone AR/A, Zone V, Zone VE, and Zones V1-V30. Moderate flood hazard areas, labeled Zone B or Zone X (shaded) are also shown on the FIRM, and are the areas between the limits of the base flood and the 0.2-percent-annual-chance (or 500-year) flood. The areas of minimal flood hazard, which are the areas outside the SFHA and higher than the elevation of the 0.2-percent-annual-chance flood, are labeled Zone C or Zone X (un-shaded).

Vegetation and Wildlife

The Project APE is mostly professionally landscaped, but non-native Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*) and non-native pride of Madeira (*Echium candicans*) in the areas mapped as disturbed habitat during the 2015 biological survey of the adjacent property (Priest 2015). Wildlife species observed during the 2015 biological survey of the adjacent property (Priest 2015) include: Anna’s hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*), white-throated swift (*Aeronautes saxatalis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), cabbage white butterfly (*Pieris rapae*), checkered white butterfly (*Pontia protodice*) and marine blue butterfly (*Leptotes marina*).

Cultural Setting

The following sections have been excerpted from the City of San Diego Historical Resources Guide (HRG, 2001) and serves to provide a comparative framework for the prehistory of the region and context for this testing and evaluation report. The history of San Diego can be divided into four prehistoric periods, one ethnohistoric period and three historic periods. The references cited in this section can be found in HRG (2001:Appendix A).

EARLY MAN PERIOD (BEFORE 8500 BC)

No firm archaeological evidence for the occupation of San Diego County before 10,500 years ago has been discovered. The myths and history that is repeated by the local Native American groups now and at the time of earlier ethnographic research indicate both their presence here since the time of creation and, in some cases, migration from other areas. There are some researchers who advocate an occupation of southern California prior to the Wisconsin Glaciation, around 80,000 to 100,000 years ago (Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976). Local proposed Early Man sites include the Texas Street, Buchanan Canyon and Brown sites, as well as Mission Valley (San Diego River Valley), Del Mar and La Jolla (Bada et al. 1974; Carter 1957, 1980; Minshall 1976, 1983, 1989; Moriarty and Minshall 1972; Reeves 1985; Reeves et al. 1986). However, two problems have precluded general acceptance of these claims. First, artifacts recovered from several of the localities have been rejected by many archaeologists as natural products rather than cultural artifacts. Second, the techniques used for assigning early dates to the sites have been considered unsatisfactory (Moratto 1984; Taylor et al. 1985).

Careful scientific investigation of any possible Early Man archaeological remains in this region would be assigned a high research priority. Such a priority would reflect both the substantial popular interest in the issue and the general anthropological importance which any confirmation of a very early human presence in the western hemisphere would have. Anecdotal reports have surfaced over the years that Early Man deposits have been found in the lower levels of later sites in Mission Valley. However, no reports or analyses have been produced supporting these claims.

PALEO-INDIAN PERIOD (8500-6000 BC)

The earliest generally-accepted archaeological culture of present-day San Diego County is the Paleo-Indian culture of the San Dieguito Complex. This complex is usually assigned to the Paleo-Indian Stage and dated to about 10,500 years ago. It would therefore appear to be contemporary with the better-known Fluted Point Tradition of the High Plains and elsewhere and the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition of the Desert West. The San Dieguito Complex, is believed to represent a nomadic hunting culture by some investigators of the complex (Davis et al. 1969; Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1929, 1966; Warren 1966, 1967) characterized by the use of a variety of scrapers, choppers, bifaces, large projectile points and crescentics, a scarcity or absence of milling implements, and a preference for fine-grained volcanic rock over metaquartzite.

Careful scientific investigation of San Dieguito Complex sites in the region would also be assigned a high research priority. Major research questions relating to the Paleo-Indian Period include confirmation of the presence of the Fluted Point Tradition in San Diego County (Davis and Shutler 1969); better chronological

definition of the San Dieguito Complex; determination of whether the San Dieguito assemblages do in fact reflect an early occupation, rather than the remains from a specialized activity set belonging to an Early Archaic Period culture; clarification of the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex, if it represents a separate culture, to the subsequent Early Archaic Period cultures; determination of the subsistence and settlement systems which were associated with the San Dieguito Complex; and clarification of the relationship of the San Dieguito Complex to similar remains in the Mojave Desert, in northwestern and central California, in southern Arizona and in Baja California. The San Dieguito Complex was originally defined in an area centering on the San Dieguito River valley, north of San Diego (Rogers 1929).

EARLY ARCHAIC PERIOD (6000 BC-AD 0)

As a result of climatic shifts and a major change in subsistence strategies, a new cultural pattern assignable to the Archaic Stage is thought by many archaeologists to have replaced the San Dieguito culture before 6000 BC. This new pattern, the Encinitas Tradition, is represented in San Diego County by the La Jolla and Pauma complexes. The coastal La Jolla Complex is characterized as a gathering culture which subsisted largely on shellfish and plant foods from the abundant littoral resources of the area. The La Jolla Complex is best known for its stone-on-stone grinding tools (mano and metate), relatively crude cobble-based flaked lithic technology and flexed human burials. Inland Pauma Complex sites have been assigned to this period on the basis of extensive stone-on-stone grinding tools, Elko Series projectile points and the absence of remains diagnostic of later cultures.

Among the research questions focusing on this period are the delineation of change or the demonstration of extreme continuity within the La Jolla and Pauma complexes; determination of whether coastal La Jolla sites represent permanent occupation areas or brief seasonal camps; the relationship of coastal and inland Archaic cultures; the scope and character of Archaic Period long-range exchange systems; the role of natural changes or culturally-induced stresses in altering subsistence strategies; and the termination of the Archaic Period in a cultural transformation, in an ethnic replacement or in an occupational hiatus in western San Diego County.

LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD (AD 0-1769)

The Late Prehistoric Period in San Diego County is represented by two distinct cultural patterns, the Yuman Tradition from the Colorado Desert region and the Shoshonean Tradition from the north. These cultural patterns are represented locally by the Cuyamaca Complex from the mountains of southern San Diego County and the San Luis Rey Complex of northern San Diego County. The people of the Cuyamaca and San Luis Rey complexes are ancestral to the ethnohistoric Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and Luiseño, respectively. Prehistorically, the Kumeyaay were a hunting and gathering culture that adapted to a wide range of ecological zones from the coast to the Peninsular Range. A shift in grinding technology reflected by the addition of the pestle and mortar to the mano and metate, signifying an increased emphasis on acorns as a primary food staple, as well as the introduction of the bow and arrow (i.e., small Cottonwood Triangular and Desert Side-notched projectile points), obsidian from the Obsidian Butte source in Imperial County and human cremation serve to differentiate Late Prehistoric populations from earlier peoples. Pottery is also characteristic of the Cuyamaca Complex, but is absent from the San Luis Rey Complex until relatively late (post AD 1500).

Explanatory models applied to Late Prehistoric sites have drawn most heavily on the ethnographic record. Notable research opportunities for archaeological sites belonging to the Late Prehistoric period include refining chronology, examining the repercussions from environmental changes which were occurring in the deserts to the east, clarifying patterns of inter- and intra- regional exchange, testing the hypothesis of pre-contact horticultural/agricultural practices west of the desert, and testing ethnographic models for the Late Prehistoric settlement system. Hector (1984) focused on the Late Prehistoric Period to examine the use of special activity areas within large sites typical of this period. At issue was whether activities such as tool making, pottery manufacturing and dining were conducted in specific areas within the site, or whether each family unit re-created these activity areas throughout the site. Her findings indicated that no specialized areas existed within Late Prehistoric sites, and furthermore that tools made during this period served a variety of functions.

Late Prehistoric sites appear to be proportionately much less common than Archaic sites in the coastal plains subregion of southwestern San Diego County (Christenson 1990:134-135; Robbins-Wade 1990). These sites tend to be located on low alluvial terraces or at the mouths of coastal lagoons and drainages. Of particular interest is the observation that sites located in the mountains appear to be associated with the Late Prehistoric Period. This suggests that resource exploitation broadened during that time, as populations grew and became more sedentary.

ETHNOHISTORIC PERIOD

The founding of Mission San Diego de Alcalá in 1769 by Father Junípero Serra and Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in 1798 by Father Lasuén brought about profound changes in the lives of the Yuman-speaking Kumeyaay (Diegueño) and Shoshonean-speaking Luiseño of San Diego County. The coastal Kumeyaay and Luiseño were quickly brought into their respective missions or died from introduced diseases. Ethnographic work, therefore, has concentrated on the mountain and desert peoples who were able to retain some of their aboriginal culture. As a result, ethnographic accounts of the coastal Kumeyaay and Luiseño are few. Today the descendants of the Kumeyaay bands are divided among 12 reservations in the south county; the descendants of the Luiseño bands among five reservations in the north county.

The Kumeyaay are generally considered to be a hunting-gathering society characterized by central-based nomadism. While a large variety of terrestrial and marine food sources were exploited, emphasis was placed on acorn procurement and processing as well as the capture of rabbit and deer. Shipek (1963, 1989b) has strongly suggested that the Kumeyaay, or at least some bands of the Kumeyaay, were practicing proto-agriculture at the time of Spanish contact. While the evidence is problematic, the Kumeyaay were certainly adept land and resource managers with a history of intensive plant husbandry.

Kumeyaay houses varied greatly according to locality, need, choice and raw materials. Formal homes were built only in the winter as they took some time to build and were not really necessary in the summer. Summer camps needed only a windbreak and were usually located under convenient trees, a cave fronted with rocks or an arbor built for protection from the sun. During the summer, the Kumeyaay moved from place to place, camping where ever they were. In the winter they constructed small elliptically shaped huts of poles covered with brush or bark. The floor of the house was usually sunk about two feet into the earth. In the foothills and mountains *hiwat* brush or deer broom was applied in bundles tied on with strands of

yucca. In cold weather the brush was covered with earth to help keep the heat inside. Bundles of brush were tied together to make a door just large enough to crawl through.

Most activities, such as cooking and eating, took place outside the house. The cooking arbor was a lean-to type structure or four posts with brush over the top. Village owned structures were ceremonial and were the center of many activities. Sweathouses were built and used by the Kumeyaay men. They were built around four posts set in a square near a river or stream and usually had a dug-out floor. The sweathouse was also used sometimes as a place for treating illnesses.

As with most hunting-gathering societies, Kumeyaay social organization was formed in terms of kinship. The Kumeyaay had a patrilineal type of band organization (descent through the male line) with band exogamy (marriage outside of one's band) and patrilocal marital residence (married couple integrates into the male's band). The band is often considered as synonymous with a village or rancheria, which is a political entity.

Almstedt (1980:45) has suggested that the term rancheria should be applied to both a social and geographical unit, as well as to the particular population and territory held in common by a native group or band. She also stressed that the territory for a rancheria might comprise a 30 square mile area. Many households would constitute a village or rancheria and several villages were part of a larger social system usually referred to as a consanguineal kin group called a *cimuL*. The members of the *cimuL* did not intermarry because of their presumed common ancestry, but they maintained close relations and often shared territory and resources (Luomala 1963:287-289).

Territorial divisions among Kumeyaay residential communities were normally set by the circuit of moves between villages by *cimuLs* in search of food. As Spier (1923:307) noted, the entire territory was not occupied at one time, but rather the communities moved between resources in such a manner that in the course of a year all of the recognized settlements may have been occupied. While a *cimuL* could own, or more correctly control, a tract of land with proscribed rights, no one from another *cimuL* was denied access to the resources of nature (Luomala 1963:285; Spier 1923:306); since no individual owned the resources, they were to be shared.

The Kumeyaay practiced many forms of spiritualism with the assistance of shamans and *cimuL* leaders. Spiritual leaders were neither elected to, nor inherited their position, but achieved status because they knew all the songs involved in ceremonies (Shipek 1991) and had an inclination toward the supernatural. This could include visions, unusual powers or other signs of communication with the worlds beyond. Important Kumeyaay ceremonies included male and female puberty rites, the fire ceremony, the whirling dance, the eclipse ceremony, the eagle dance, the cremation ceremony and the yearly mourning ceremony (Spier 1923:311-326).

Important areas of research for the Ethnohistoric Period include identifying the location of Kumeyaay settlements at the time of historic contact and during the following 50 years of the Spanish Period; delineating the effects of contact on Kumeyaay settlement/ subsistence patterns; investigating the extent to which the Kumeyaay accepted or adopted new technologies or material goods from the intrusive Spanish culture; and examining the changes to Kumeyaay religious practices as a result of contact.

HISTORIC PERIODS

San Diego history can be divided into three periods: the Spanish, Mexican and American periods.

SPANISH PERIOD (AD 1769-1822)

In spite of Juan Cabrillo's earlier landfall on Point Loma in 1542, the Spanish colonization of Alta California did not begin until 1769. Concerns over Russian and English interests in California motivated the Spanish government to send an expedition of soldiers, settlers and missionaries to occupy and secure the northwestern borderlands of New Spain. This was to be accomplished through the establishment and cooperative inter-relationship of three institutions: the Presidio, Mission and Pueblo. In 1769 a land expedition led by Gaspár de Portola reached San Diego Bay, where they met those who had survived the trip by sea on the San Antonio and the San Carlos. Initially camp was made on the shore of the bay in the area that is now downtown San Diego. Lack of water at this location, however, led to moving the camp on May 14, 1769 to a small hill closer to the San Diego River and near the Kumeyaay village of Cosoy. Father Junípero Serra arrived in July of the same year to find the Presidio serving mostly as a hospital. The Spanish built a primitive mission and presidio structure on the hill near the river. The first chapel was built of wooden stakes and had a roof made of tule reeds. Brush huts and temporary shelters were also built.

Bad feelings soon developed between the native Kumeyaay and the soldiers, resulting in construction of a stockade whose wall was made from sticks and reeds. By 1772 the stockade included barracks for the soldiers, a storehouse for supplies, a house for the missionaries and the chapel, which had been improved. The log and brush huts were gradually replaced with buildings made of adobe bricks. Flat earthen roofs were eventually replaced by pitched roofs with rounded roof tiles. Clay floors were eventually lined with fired-brick.

In August, 1774 the Spanish missionaries moved the Mission San Diego de Alcalá to its present location six miles up the San Diego River valley (modern Mission Valley) near the Kumeyaay village of Nipaguay. Begun as a thatched jacal chapel and compound built of willow poles, logs and tules, the new Mission was sacked and burned in the Kumeyaay uprising of November 5, 1775. The first adobe chapel was completed in October, 1776 and the present church was begun the following year. A succession of building programs through 1813 resulted in the final rectilinear plan that included the church, bell tower, sacristy, courtyard, residential complex, workshops, corrals, gardens and cemetery (Neuerburg 1986). Orchards, reservoirs and other agricultural installations were built to the south on the lower San Diego River alluvial terrace and were irrigated by a dam and aqueduct system.

In 1798 the Spanish constructed the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia in northern San Diego County. They also established three smaller mission outposts (asistencias) at Santa Ysabel, Pala and Las Flores (Smythe 1908; Englehardt 1920; Pourade 1961). The mission system had a great effect on all Native American groups from the coast to the inland areas and was a dominant force in San Diego County.

Life for the new settlers at the San Diego Presidio was isolated and difficult. The arid desert climate and aggressive Native American population made life hard for the Spanish settlers. They raised cattle and sheep, gathered fish and seafood and did some subsistence farming in the San Diego River valley to generate enough food to keep the fledgling community of a few hundred Spaniards and hundreds of Native American neophytes alive. The situation for Spanish Period San Diegans' was complicated by the Spanish

government's insistence on making trade with foreign ships illegal. Although some smuggling of goods into San Diego was done, the amounts were likely small (Smythe 1908:81-99; Williams 1994).

Significant research topics for the Spanish Period involve the chronology and ecological impact caused by the introduction of Old World plants and the spread of New World domesticates in southern California; the differences and similarities in the lifeways, access to resources and responses to change between different Spanish institutions; the effect of Spanish colonization on the Kumeyaay population; and the effect of changing colonial economic policies and the frontier economic system on patterns of purchase, consumption and discard.

MEXICAN PERIOD (AD 1822-1846)

In 1822 the political situation changed. Mexico won its independence from Spain and San Diego became part of the Mexican Republic. The Mexican Government opened California to foreign ships, and a healthy trade soon developed, exchanging the fine California cattle hides for the manufactured goods of Europe and the eastern United States. Several of these American trading companies erected rough sawn wood-plank sheds at La Playa on the bay side of Point Loma. The merchants used these "hide-houses" for storing the hides before transport to the east coast (Robinson 1846:12; Smythe 1908:102). As the hide trade grew, so did the need for more grazing lands. Thus the Mexican Government began issuing private land grants in the early 1820s, creating the rancho system of large agricultural estates. Much of the land came from the Spanish missions, which the Mexican government secularized in 1833. The mission system, however, had begun to decline when the Mission Indians became eligible for Mexican citizenship and refused to work in the mission fields. The ranchos dominated California life until the American takeover in 1846 (Smythe 1908:101-106; Robinson 1948; Killea 1966; Pourade 1963). The Mexican Period brought about the continued displacement and acculturation of the native populations.

Another change in Mexican San Diego was the decline of the presidio and the rise of the civilian pueblo. The establishment of Pueblos in California under the Spanish government met with only moderate success and none of the missions obtained their ultimate goal, which was to convert to a Pueblo. Pueblos did, however, begin to form, somewhat spontaneously, near the California Presidios. As early as 1791, presidio commandants in California were given the authority to grant small house lots and garden plots to soldiers and their families (Richman 1911:346). Sometime after 1800, soldiers from the San Diego Presidio began to move themselves and their families from the presidio buildings to the tableland down the hill near the San Diego River. Historian William Smythe noted that Don Blas Aguilar, who was born in 1811, remembered at least 15 such grants below Presidio Hill by 1821 (Smythe 1908:99). Of these 15 grants only five within the boundaries of what would become Old Town had houses in 1821. These included the retired commandant Francisco Ruiz adobe (now known as the Carrillo Adobe), another building later owned by Henry Fitch on Calhoun Street, the Ybanes and Serrano houses on Juan Street near Washington Street, and a small adobe house on the main plaza owned by Juan Jose Maria Marron (San Diego Union 6-15-1873:3). By 1827, as many as 30 homes existed around the central plaza and in 1835, Mexico granted San Diego official pueblo (town) status. At this time the town had a population of nearly 500 residents, later reaching a peak of roughly 600 (Killea 1966:9-35). By 1835 the presidio, once the center of life in Spanish San Diego, had been abandoned and lay in ruins. Mission San Diego de Alcalá fared little better. In 1842, 100 Indians lived under the care of the friars and only a few main buildings were habitable (Pourade 1963:11-

12, 17-18). The town and the ship landing area (La Playa) were now the centers of activity in Mexican San Diego.

Adobe bricks were used as the primary building material of houses during the Mexican Period because wood was scarce and dirt and labor were plentiful. The technique had been brought to the New World from Spain, where it had been introduced by the Moors in the Eighth Century. Adobe bricks were made of a mixture of clay, water sticks, weeds, small rocks and sand. The sticks, weeds and small rocks held the bricks together and the sand gave the clay something to stick to. The mixture was poured into a wooden form measuring about 4 inches by 11 inches by 22 inches and allowed to dry. A one-room, single-story adobe required between 2,500 and 5,000 bricks. Walls were laid on the ground or built over foundations of cobblestone from the riverbed. To make walls the adobe bricks were stacked and held together with a thick layer of mortar (mud mixed with sand). Walls were usually three feet thick and provided excellent insulation from the winter cold and summer heat. To protect the adobe bricks from washing away in the rain, a white lime plaster or mud slurry was applied to the walls by hand and smoothed with a rock plaster smoother. The lime for the lime plaster was made by burning seashells in a fire. The lime was then mixed with sand and water. Once the plaster had dried, it formed a hard shell that protected the adobe bricks. The roof was usually made of carrizo cane bound with rawhide strips. Floors were usually of hard packed dirt, although tile was also used.

The new Pueblo of San Diego did not prosper as did some other California towns during the Mexican Period. In 1834 the Mexican government secularized the San Diego and San Luis Rey missions. The secularization in San Diego County had the adverse effect of triggering increased Native American hostilities against the Californios during the late 1830s. The attacks on outlying ranchos, along with unstable political and economic factors helped San Diego's population decline to around 150 permanent residents by 1840. San Diego's official Pueblo status was removed by 1838 and it was made a subprefecture of the Los Angeles Pueblo. When the Americans took over after 1846, the situation had stabilized somewhat, and the population had increased to roughly 350 non-Native American residents (Killea 1966:24-32; Hughes 1975:6-7).

Two important areas of research for the Mexican Period are the effect of the Mexican rancho system on the Kumeyaay population and the effect of changing colonial economic policies and the frontier economic system on patterns of purchase, consumption and discard.

AMERICAN PERIOD (AD 1846-PRESENT)

When United States military forces occupied San Diego in July 1846, the town's residents split on their course of action. Many of the town's leaders sided with the Americans, while other prominent families opposed the United States invasion. A group of Californios under Andres Pico, the brother of the Governor Pio Pico, harassed the occupying forces in Los Angeles and San Diego during 1846. In December 1846, Pico's Californios engaged U.S. Army forces under General Stephen Kearney at the Battle of San Pasqual and inflicted many casualties. However, the Californio resistance was defeated in two small battles near Los Angeles and effectively ended by January 1847 (Harlow 1982; Pourade 1963).

The Americans raised the United States flag in San Diego in 1846, and assumed formal control with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848. In the quarter of a century following 1848, they transformed the Hispanic community into a thoroughly Anglo-American one. They introduced Anglo culture and society,

American political institutions and especially American entrepreneurial commerce. By 1872, they even relocated the center of the city and community to a new location that was more accessible to the bay and to commerce (Newland 1992:8). Expansion of trade brought an increase in the availability of building materials. Wood buildings gradually replaced adobe structures. Some of the earliest buildings to be erected in the American Period were "Pre-fab" houses which were built on the east coast of the United States and shipped in sections around Cape Horn and reassembled in San Diego.

In 1850, the Americanization of San Diego began to develop rapidly. On February 18, 1850, the California State Legislature formally organized San Diego County. The first elections were held at San Diego and La Playa on April 1, 1850 for county officers. San Diego grew slowly during the next decade. San Diegans attempted to develop the town's interests through a transcontinental railroad plan and the development of a new town closer to the bay. The failure of these plans, added to a severe drought which crippled ranching and the onset of the Civil War, left San Diego as a remote frontier town. The troubles led to an actual drop in the town's population from 650 in 1850 to 539 in 1860 (Garcia 1975:77). Not until land speculator and developer Alonzo Horton arrived in 1867 did San Diego begin to develop fully into an active American town (MacPhail 1979).

Alonzo Horton's development of a New San Diego (modern downtown) in 1867 began to swing the community focus away from Old Town. After the county seat was moved in 1871 and a fire destroyed a major portion of the business block in April 1872, Old Town rapidly declined in importance.

American Period resources can be categorized into remains of the frontier era, rural farmsteads and urban environments, with different research questions applicable to each category. Important research topics for the frontier era include studying the changing function of former Mexican ranchos between 1850 and 1940 and investigating the effect on lifestyles of the change from Hispanic to Anglo-American domination of the pueblo of San Diego. Research domains for rural farmsteads include the definition of a common rural culture, comparing the definition of wealth and consumer preferences of successful rural farm families versus middle and upper-middle class urban dwellers, definition of the evolution and adaptation of rural vernacular architecture, and identification of the functions of external areas on farmsteads. Research questions for urban environments include definition of an urban subsistence pattern; definition of ethnic group maintenance and patterns of assimilation for identifiable ethnic groups; identification of specific adaptations to boom and bust cycles; definition of a common culture for working, middle and upper-middle class urban residents; identification of adaptations to building techniques, architectural styles, technological change and market fluctuations through analysis of industrial sites; and investigation of military sites to relate changes in armament technology and fortification expansion or reduction to changing priorities of national defense.

ARCHITECTURE

The built environment, including structures and landscapes, is a vital source of historical evidence on past lifeways, work, ideas, cultural values and adaptations. The built environment is neither a product of random events, nor a static phenomenon. The rearrangement of structural features and land use are part of the way in which people organize their lives. Landscapes are lands that have been shaped and modified by human actions and conscious design to provide housing, accommodate production systems, develop

communication and transportation networks, designate social inequalities and express aesthetics (Rubertone 1989)

Vernacular architectural studies have demonstrated that pioneer farmers and urban dwellers used folk styles to meet specific needs. Analysis of these house types illustrates adaptation by households as a result of changing needs, lifestyle and economic status. Studies of structural forms at military complexes have documented changes in technology and national defense priorities, and industrial site studies have documented technological innovation and adaptation. The spatial relationships of buildings and spaces, and changes in those relationships through time, also reflect cultural values and adaptive strategies (Carlson 1990; Stewart-Abernathy 1986).

San Diego's built environment spans over 200 years of architectural history. The real urbanization of the City as it is today began in 1869 when Alonzo Horton moved the center of commerce and government from Old Town (Old San Diego) to New Town (downtown). Development spread from downtown based on a variety of factors, including the availability of potable water and transportation corridors. Factors such as views, and access to public facilities affected land values, which in turn affected the character of neighborhoods that developed.

During the Victorian Era of the late 1800s and early 1900s, the areas of Golden Hill, Uptown, Banker's Hill and Sherman Heights were developed. Examples of the Victorian Era architectural styles remain in those communities, as well as in Little Italy.

Little Italy developed in the same time period. The earliest development of the Little Italy area was by Chinese and Japanese fishermen, who occupied stilt homes along the bay. After the 1905 earthquake in San Francisco, many Portuguese and Italian fishermen moved from San Francisco into the area; it was close to the water and the distance from downtown made land more affordable.

Barrio Logan began as a residential area, but because of proximity to rail freight and shipping freight docks, the area became more mixed with conversion to industrial uses. This area was more suitable to the industrial uses because land values were not as high: topographically the area is more level, and not as interesting in terms of views as the areas north of downtown. Various ethnic groups settled in the area because their land ownership was available to them.

San Ysidro began to be developed at about the same time, the turn of the century. The early settlers were followers of the Littlelanders movement. There, the pattern of development was lots designed to accommodate small plots of land for each homeowner to farm as part of a farming-residential cooperative community. Nearby Otay Mesa-Nestor began to be developed by farmers of Germanic and Swiss background. Some of the prime citrus groves in California were in the Otay Mesa-Nestor area; in addition, there were grape growers of Italian heritage who settled in the Otay River Valley and tributary canyons and produced wine for commercial purposes.

At the time downtown was being built, there began to be summer cottage/retreat development in what are now the Beach communities and La Jolla area. The early structures in these areas were not of substantial construction; it was primarily temporary vacation housing.

Development spread to the Greater North Park and Mission Hills areas during the early 1900s. The neighborhoods were built as small lots, a single lot at a time; there was not large tract housing development of those neighborhoods. It provided affordable housing away from the downtown area, and development expanded as transportation improved.

There was farming and ranching in Mission Valley until the middle portion of the 20th century when the uses were converted to commercial and residential. There were dairy farms and chicken ranches adjacent to the San Diego River where now there are motels, restaurants, office complexes and regional shopping malls.

There was little development north of the San Diego River until Linda Vista was developed as military housing in the 1940s. The federal government improved public facilities and extended water and sewer pipelines to the area. From Linda Vista, development spread north of Mission Valley to the Clairemont Mesa and Kearny Mesa areas. Development in these communities was mixed use and residential on moderate size lots.

San Diego State University was established in the 1920s; development of the state college area began then and the development of the Navajo community was outgrowth from the college area and from the west.

Tierrasanta, previously owned by the U.S. Navy was developed in the 1970s. It was one of the first planned unit developments with segregation of uses. Tierrasanta and many of the communities that have developed since, such as Rancho Peñasquitos and Rancho Bernardo, represent the typical development pattern in San Diego in the last 25 to 30 years: uses are well segregated with commercial uses located along the main thoroughfares, and the residential uses are located in between. Industrial uses are located in planned industrial parks.

Examples of every major period and style remain, although few areas retain neighborhood-level architectural integrity due to several major building booms when older structures were demolished prior to preservation movements and stricter regulations regarding historic structures. Among the recognized styles in San Diego are Spanish Colonial, Pre-Railroad New England, National Vernacular, Victorian Italianate, Stick, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Shingle, Folk Victorian, Mission, Craftsman, Monterey Revival, Italian Renaissance, Spanish Eclectic, Egyptian Revival, Tudor Revival, Modernistic and International (McAlester and McAlester 1990).

Research interests related to the built environment include San Diego's railroad and maritime history, development in relationship to the automobile, the role of recreation in the development of specific industries, as well as the design and implementation of major regional planning and landscaping projects, the role of international fairs on architecture, landscape architecture and city building; the development of industrial and military technologies between the two world wars; the relationship between climate, terrain, native plant material and local gardening and horticultural practices, planning and subdivision practices from the turn of the century to the present day and the post-war period of suburbanization.

REGULATORY SETTING

The public stewardship and management of historical resources are provided for in the local, state and federal policies and regulations that form the basis for the City of San Diego's development review process.

This project has been completed in accordance with all applicable regulations, provided in the City of San Diego Municipal Code – Land Development Code (LDC; Chap 11 Art 1 Div 02; Chap 12 Art 03 Div 06; Chap 12 Art 06 Div 05; Chap 14 Art 03 Div 02), and per the cultural resources provisions of CEQA of 1970 (Public Resources Code §§ 21000–21177). Per these applicable regulations impacts to cultural resources associated with this project must be taken into consideration. These regulations are described in detail below.

1.1.1 Public Resources Code and CEQA

CEQA states that:

The Legislature further finds and declares that it is the policy of the state to. .. Preserve for future generations... Examples of the major periods of California history (Section 21001).

CEQA requires that before approving discretionary projects the Lead Agency must identify and examine the significant adverse environmental effects which may result from that project. A project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment (Sections 15064.5(b) and 21084).

As it pertains to cultural resources, CEQA defines the term “historical resource” as the following:

- (1) A resource listed in, or determined to be eligible by the State Historical Resources Commission, for listing in the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14 CCR. Section 4850 et seq.).
- (2) A resource included in a local register of historical resources, as defined in section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or identified as significant in an historical resource survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, shall be presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Public agencies must treat any such resource as significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates that it is not historically or culturally significant.
- (3) Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California may be considered to be an historical resource, provided the lead agency’s determination is supported by substantial evidence in light of the whole record.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the CRHR (Pub. Res. Code §5024.1, Title 14, Section 4852) including the following:

- 1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- 2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;

- 3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or
- 4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

The fact that a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, not included in a local register of historical resources (pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code), or identified in an historical resources survey (meeting the criteria in section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resource Code) does not preclude a lead agency from determining that the resource may be a historical resource as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(j) or 5024.1.

According to CEQA (§15064.5b), a project that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines a substantial adverse change as:

- (1) Substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate surroundings such that the significance of an historical resource would be materially impaired.
- (2) The significance of an historical resource is materially impaired when a project:
 - (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the CRHR; or
 - (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or
 - (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the CRHR as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Section 15064.5(c) of CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites and contains the following additional provisions regarding archaeological sites:

- (1) When a project will impact an archaeological site, a lead agency shall first determine whether the site is an historical resource, as defined in subsection (a).
- (2) If a lead agency determines that the archaeological site is an historical resource, it shall refer to the provisions of Section 21084.1 of the Public Resources Code, and this section, Section

15126.4 of the Guidelines, and the limits contained in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code do not apply.

- (3) If an archaeological site does not meet the criteria defined in subsection (a), but does meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource in Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code, the site shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 21083.2. The time and cost limitations described in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 (c-f) do not apply to surveys and site evaluation activities intended to determine whether the project location contains unique archaeological resources.
- (4) If an archaeological resource is neither a unique archaeological nor an historical resource, the effects of the project on those resources shall not be considered a significant effect on the environment. It shall be sufficient that both the resource and the effect on it are noted in the Initial Study or EIR, if one is prepared to address impacts on other resources, but they need not be considered further in the CEQA process.

Section 15064.5 (d) & (e) contain additional provisions regarding human remains. Regarding Native American human remains, paragraph (d) provides: (d) When an initial study identifies the existence of, or the probable likelihood, of Native American human remains within the project, a lead agency shall work with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American heritage Commission as provided in Public Resources Code §5097.98. The applicant may develop an agreement for treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any items associated with Native American burials with the appropriate Native Americans as identified by the Native American heritage Commission. Action implementing such an agreement is exempt from:

- (1) The general prohibition on disinterring, disturbing, or removing human remains from any location other than a dedicated cemetery (Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5).
- (2) The requirement of CEQA and the Coastal Act.

1.1.2 General Plan

The Historical Preservation Element of the City of San Diego's *General Plan* was adopted in 2008. The stated goals of the Historic Preservation Element are:

- Identification of the historical resources of the City.
- Preservation of the City's important historical resources.
- Integration of historic preservation planning in the larger planning process.
- Public education about the importance of historical resources.
- Provision of incentives supporting historic preservation.

- Cultural heritage tourism promoted to the tourist industry.

To achieve these goals, the Historic Preservation Element provides nine policies to guide historical resources management activities. Among these are the following:

- HP-A.1. Strengthen historic preservation planning.
- HP-A.2. Fully integrate the consideration of historical and cultural resources in the larger land use planning process.
- HP-A.3. Foster government-to-government relationships with the Kumeyaay/Diegueño tribes of San Diego.
- HP-A.4. Actively pursue a program to identify, document and evaluate the historical and cultural resources in the City of San Diego.
- HP-A.5. Designate and preserve significant historical and cultural resources for current and future generations.
- HP-B.1. Foster greater public participation and education in historical and cultural resources.
- HP-B.2. Promote the maintenance, restoration, and rehabilitation of historical resources through a variety of financial and development incentives. Continue to use existing programs and develop new approaches as needed. Encourage continued private ownership and utilization of historic structures through a variety of incentives.
- HP-B.3. Develop a historic preservation sponsorship program.
- HP-B.4. Increase opportunities for cultural heritage tourism.

1.1.3 City Commitment to Native American Community

The City of San Diego has demonstrated a commitment to addressing Native American concerns regarding traditional cultural properties through establishment of a Tribal Liaison. Input on City and private projects during the CEQA review process is required as stated in the HRG.

1.1.4 Land Development Code

The purpose and intent of the City's Historical Resources Regulations of the Land Development Code (Chapter 14, Division 3, and Article 2) is to protect, preserve and, where damaged, restore the historical resources of San Diego. The regulations apply to all proposed development within the City of San Diego

when historical resources are present on the premises regardless of the requirement to obtain a Neighborhood Development Permit or Site Development Permit. When any portion of premises contains historical resources, as defined in the Land Development Code Chapter 11, Article 3, Division 1, the regulations apply to the entire premises.

Historical resources consist of designated historical resources, historical districts, historical buildings, structures, objects, and landscapes, important archaeological sites and traditional cultural properties. Only minor alteration of a designated historical resource or of a historical building or structure within a historical district may be allowed if the alteration does not affect the special character or special historical, architectural, archaeological, or cultural value of the resource. Traditional cultural properties are required to be protected and preserved as a condition of development approval. Development within an area containing an important archaeological site is permitted if necessary to achieve a reasonable development area with up to 25 percent encroachment into the site. Additional encroachment of 15 percent is allowed for essential public service projects.

Any loss of a historical resource through alteration or encroachment is required to be offset by mitigation in accordance with Section III of these Guidelines. Mitigation measures include preservation in whole or in part or avoidance as the preferred method of mitigation with other methods such as documentation and/or salvage of the resource prior to its disturbance allowed when preservation is not feasible.

The proposed regulations include a deviation process by which project approval could occur without compliance with the historical resources regulations to afford relief from the regulations when all feasible measures to mitigate for the loss of the resource have been provided by the applicant and when denial of the development would result in economic hardship.

A Construction Permit, Neighborhood Development Permit or Site Development Permit is required for the following types of development proposals:

- a. Process One Construction Permit: Any development on a parcel that has historical resources on the site that will not adversely affect the historical resources and is consistent with one or more of the exemption criteria in accordance with section 143.0220 of the Land Development Code.
- b. Process Two Neighborhood Development Permit: Any single dwelling unit residential development on a single dwelling unit lot of any size when a traditional cultural property or important archaeology site is present.
- c. Process Four Site Development Permit: Any multiple dwelling unit residential, commercial or industrial development on any size lot, or any subdivision on any size lot, or any public works construction project or any project-specific land use plan when a designated historical resource or historical district is present and any development that deviates from the development regulations for historical resources as described in the Land Development Code.

1.1.5 City of San Diego Historical Resources Guidelines

The HRG, located in the City's Land Development Manual, provide property owners, the development community, consultants and the general public explicit guidance for the management of historical resources located within the City's jurisdiction. These guidelines are designed to implement the historical resources regulations and guide the development review process. The guidelines also address the need for a survey and how impacts are to be assessed, available mitigation strategies, and report requirements. They also include appropriate methodologies for treating historical resources located in the City.

1.1.6 City of San Diego Historical Resources Board

The Historical Resources Board is established by the City Council as an advisory board to identify, designate and preserve the historical resources of the City; to review and make a recommendation to the appropriate decision making authority on applications for permits and other matters relating to the demolition, destruction, substantial alteration, removal or relocation of designated historical resources; to establish criteria and provide for a Historical Resources Inventory of properties within the boundaries of the City; and to recommend to the City Council and Planning Commission procedures to facilitate the use of the Historical Resources Inventory results in the City's planning process in accordance with Section 111.0206 of the Land Development Code.

1.1.7 City of San Diego Historical Resources Register

The City of San Diego also maintains a Historical Resources Register. Per the City, any improvement, building, structure, sign, interior element and fixture, feature, site, place, district, area or object may be designated as historic by the City of San Diego Historical Resources Board if it meets any of the following criteria:

- a. Exemplifies or reflects special elements of the City's, a community's or a neighborhood's historical, archaeological, cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, landscaping or architectural development;
- b. Is identified with persons or events significant in local, state or national history;
- c. Embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period or method of construction or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- d. Is representative of the notable work of a master builder, designer, architect, engineer, landscape architect, interior designer, artist or craftsman;
- e. Is listed or has been determined eligible by National Park Service for listing on the National Register of Historic Places or is listed or has been determined eligible by the State Historic Preservation Officer for listing on the State Register of Historical Resources; or
- f. Is a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way or is a geographically definable area or neighborhood containing improvements which have a special

character, historical interest or aesthetic value or which represent one or more architectural periods or styles in the history and development of the City.

1.1.8 City of San Diego CEQA Significance

As stated above, if a resource is not listed in, or determined eligible for listing in the CRHR, and not included in a local register or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey it may nonetheless be historically significant. If a proposed project has the potential to effect a historical resource, the significance of that resource must be determined. The significance of a historical resource is based on the potential for the resource to address important research questions as documented in a site specific technical report prepared as part of the environmental review process. Research priorities for the prehistoric, ethnohistoric and historic periods of San Diego history are discussed in these Guidelines and should be used in the determination of historical significance. As a baseline, the City of San Diego has established the following criteria to be used in the determination of significance under CEQA.

An archaeological site must consist of at least three associated artifacts/ecofacts (within a 50 square meter area) or a single feature and must be at least 45 years of age. Archaeological sites containing only a surface component are generally considered not significant, unless demonstrated otherwise. Such site types may include isolated finds, bedrock milling stations, sparse lithic scatters, and shellfish processing stations. All other archaeological sites are considered potentially significant. The determination of significance is based on a number of factors specific to a particular site including site size, type and integrity; presence or absence of a subsurface deposit, soil stratigraphy, features, diagnostics, and datable material; artifact and ecofacts density; assemblage complexity; cultural affiliation; association with an important person or event; and ethnic importance.

1.1.9 Non-Significance Resource Types as defined by the Historical Resources Guidelines

The Non-Significant Resource Types, as defined in the HRG, are archaeological sites containing only a surface component are generally considered not significant, unless demonstrated otherwise. (Testing is required to document the absence of a subsurface deposit.) Such sites may include

- Isolates
- Sparse Lithic Scatters
- Isolated Bedrock Milling Stations
- Shellfish Processing Stations

Sparse Lithic Scatters are identified and evaluated based on criteria from the OHP's California Archaeological Resource Identification and Data Acquisition Program: Sparse Lithic Scatters (February 1988). Isolated Bedrock Milling Stations are defined as having no associated site within a 50 meter radius and lacking a subsurface component. Shellfish Processing Stations are defined as containing a minimal amount of lithics and no subsurface deposit.

Resources found to be not significant as a result of the survey and/or an assessment require no further work beyond documentation of the resources and inclusion in the survey and assessment report.

SECTION 3 METHODS

Chapter 3 discusses the methods utilized during the cultural resources inventory survey of the Project APE.

PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

All phases of the cultural resources investigation were conducted by Registered Professional Archaeologist Arleen Garcia-Herbst, C.Phil., RPA, who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for a prehistoric and historical archaeologist. Fieldwork and reporting was completed by Ms. Garcia-Herbst. Mr. George Herbst, C.Phil., RPA, provided technical report review and quality assurance. Resumes are available upon request.

Ms. Garcia-Herbst is a Secretary of the Interior-qualified Archaeologist and has been professionally involved with cultural resources management in California and Hawaii since 2006. She has extensive experience with the cultural and paleontological resources requirements of the City and County of San Diego, CEQA, Hawai'i Revised Statutes and Administrative Rules, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). She is a City of San Diego, County of San Diego, and County of Riverside Qualified Archaeologist. While Ms. Garcia-Herbst's professional focus is in California and Hawaii, she also has project experience in Arizona, Nevada, Germany, Peru, and Argentina. She received her B.A. from the University of Arizona (1996), and completed her M.A. at the University of California, Santa Barbara (UCSB, 2000), is advanced to candidacy (C.Phil., 2006) and working on completing her Ph.D. thesis at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Mr. Herbst is currently the Air Force Civil Engineer Center (AFCEC) Pacific Command Regional Archaeologist and Cultural Resources Specialist. He joined Spindrift in 2015 as a *Cultural Resources Technical Expert and QA/QC Officer* after the retirement of Mr. Martin Rosen. As a regional archaeologist, he provides AFCEC cultural resources support to the installations within the region. Additionally, he provides consultation and advisory services in support of archaeological and other cultural resources. Latly, he communicates critical issues related to cultural resources to other members of the Regional Support Teams, serviced installations, superiors, and the Cultural Resources Subject Matter Experts. Previously, he served as the Federal Preservation Officer for the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), an Archaeologist for the U.S. Navy, Cultural Resources Manager for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Task Force for Business and Stability Operations (TFBSO), and as a Zone Archaeologist for the U.S. Forest Service.

RECORDS SEARCH METHODS

A records searches for the Project APE were completed by San Diego Museum of Man staff on 29 September 2017, and by Spindrift staff, N. Scott Rugh and Kellie Kandybowicz, in-person at the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) of the CHRIS at San Diego State University on 5 June and 1 September 2017, respectively (Appendix A; see records search request map in Figure 3). The purpose of the records search was to determine the extent of previous surveys within a one-mile (1600-meter) radius of the proposed project location, and whether previously documented prehistoric or historic archaeological sites, architectural resources, or traditional cultural properties exist within this area.

In addition to the official records and maps for archaeological sites and surveys in San Diego County, the following historic references were also reviewed: Historic Property Data File for San Diego County (Office of Historic Preservation 2013a); The National Register Information System website (National Park Service 2013); Office of Historic Preservation, California Historical Landmarks website (Office of Historic Preservation 2013b); California Historical Landmarks (Office of Historic Preservation 1996 and updates); and California Points of Historical Interest (Office of Historic Preservation 1992 and updates).

NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION METHODS

Spindrift contacted the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on 22 June 2017 to request a search of the Sacred Lands File for the Project APE. In a letter dated 23 June 2017, the NAHC said the search failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources located within the Project APE. The NAHC also provided a list of individuals and organizations in the Native American community that may be able to provide information about unrecorded sites in the project vicinity (Appendix B).

Spindrift contacted all persons and organizations on the NAHC contact list on 14 July 2017 by email or fax or on 17 July 2017 by certified mail. Spindrift requested information about unrecorded cultural resources that may exist within the current Project APE, and inquired about any concerns regarding sacred sites or traditional cultural properties in the vicinity that might be affected by the proposed action. A complete correspondence record is provided in Appendix B.

FIELD METHODS

Field work was conducted by Spindrift Archaeologist Arleen Garcia-Herbst on 16 March 2017 with Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. Tribal Consultant Gabe Kitchen during which the 8.77 acres of the Project APE were subjected to an intensive systematic pedestrian survey under the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Identification of Historic Properties (National Park Service 1983) using transects spaced 15 meters apart (see survey coverage map in Figure 4). Notes were taken on the environmental setting and disturbances within the Project APE. The Project APE was mapped into a handheld Trimble Geo 6000 XH GPS unit which has decimeter accuracy. This GPS unit was also used to update the boundaries of the previously existing site, and record the location of the new archaeological site encountered during survey.

The general morphological characteristics of the ground surface were inspected for indications of subsurface deposits that may be manifested on the surface, such as circular depressions or ditches. Whenever possible, the locations of subsurface exposures caused by such factors as rodent activity, water or soil erosion, or vegetation disturbances were examined for artifacts or for indications of buried deposits. No subsurface investigations or artifact collections were undertaken during the pedestrian survey.

SECTION 4 RESULTS AND MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Information about cultural resources in and around the Project APE comes from the records search and literature review.

RECORDS SEARCH

The records search results indicated that three hundred-eighteen (318) previous cultural resources studies (Table 1 in Appendix A) were conducted and fifty-eight (58) cultural resources have previously been recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project APE (Table 2 in Appendix A). The previous studies were conducted between 1976 and 2014.

No (0) cultural resources have been previously recorded within the Project APE.

Resources listed as California Historical Landmarks (CHL; Office of Historic Preservation 1996) and on the Office of Historic Preservation website (Office of Historic Preservation 2015) were reviewed. There are no inventoried CHL within the Project APE or within a one-mile radius of the Project APE. However, the National-Register listed Martha Kinsey House located at 1624 Ludington Lane is within one-mile of the Project APE (Listed August 7, 1992, NRIS Reference Number: 92000968).

The Caltrans Historic Bridge Local Inventory (Caltrans 2013a) and the Caltrans State Historic Bridge Inventory (Caltrans 2013b) listed no National-Register eligible or listed Caltrans bridges within one-mile of the Project.

In addition to the records search results, aerial photographs and maps of the Project area were consulted in order to assist in determining the original contours and previous uses or disturbances to the project area. A summary of those findings is as follows:

- 1789-1885 San Diego County Historic Roads and Trails map: results pending (CHRIS 2017).
- 1872 San Diego County map: results pending (CHRIS 2017).
- 1876 Bird's Eye View of San Diego map: The Project APE is not shown on the map (Library of Congress 2015).
- 1953 aerial: The Project APE has not been developed (Historic Aerials 2017).
- 1953 24,000 Historic USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Map, La Jolla Quadrangle: results pending (CHRIS 2017).
- 1964 aerial: The Project APE has been developed (Historic Aerials 2017). The Foxhill Estate has been constructed and an orchard was created where the tennis court and solar panels are situated today, and trees have been planted to the south and west of the residence.
- 1966 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged (Historic Aerials 2017).
- 1980 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged (Historic Aerials 2017).
- 1990 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged. The aerial coverage is now in color (Historic Aerials 2017).

- 1994 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged. The aerial coverage is in black and white (Historic Aerials 2017).
- 1997 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged (Historic Aerials 2017).
- 2002 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged (Historic Aerials 2017).
- 2003 aerial: The driveway from Country Club Drive up to the roundabout to the west of the residence was constructed. The aerial coverage is now in color (Historic Aerials 2017).
- 2005 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged (Historic Aerials 2017).
- 2009 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged (Historic Aerials 2017).
- 2010 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged (Historic Aerials 2017).
- 2012 aerial: The Project APE remains unchanged (Historic Aerials 2017).

NATIVE AMERICAN COORDINATION RESULTS

A search of the Sacred Lands File by the NAHC failed to indicate the presence of traditional cultural places or Native American cultural resources within the Project APE.

Spindrift received an email on 16 July 2017 from Clint Linton, Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel, Director of Cultural Resources. It stated, “Please have a Kumeyaay NAM on site for survey and all ground disturbing activities related to this project. Please recommend avoidance of Kumeyaay resources found on property.”

If any further comments are received after the submission of this report, then they will be forwarded to the lead agencies for further consideration and appropriate action. A complete record is provided in Appendix B.

FIELD SURVEY RESULTS

Field work was conducted by Spindrift Archaeologist Arleen Garcia-Herbst on 16 March 2017 during which the 8.77 acres of the Project APE were subjected to an intensive systematic pedestrian survey. The study area is described in detail below.

Ground surface visibility was generally obstructed through the majority of the Project APE by the Foxhill Estate buildings in the center of the Project APE, the tennis court and solar panels in the northern part of the Project APE, grass, landscaping, and paved or concrete driveways and parking lots. Landscaped and native vegetation areas surrounding the residence were the focus of the survey as they had the highest ground surface visibility. Visibility was good to fair over these areas as vegetation duff in some areas reduced visibility. No prehistoric or historic-period cultural resources were observed within the Project APE, in particular in the small area to be developed for the residential structure.

Outside and to the east of the Project APE, the shell concentration noted in the Reserve FEIR (2015) by Victorino consisting of approximately 15 pieces of weathered shellfish with a scatter of brick and ceramic

tile in an approximately 5-foot-long area in the west-central portion of the Reserve project site (likely in the graded area just south of APN 352-300-09-00 and within APN 352-300-08-00) were relocated. This concentration is outside the Project APE.

It should be noted that a possible Shellfish Processing Station was observed just outside the Project APE, immediately south of the southwest corner of the Project APE. It consisted of a small concentration (n=8) of shell that included Chione, Pecten, Mussel and Mytilus in a 2 m N-S x 6 m E-W area outside the APN 352-300-04-00 property fence line and within the APN 352-300-08-00 property boundary. This shell concentration is outside the Project APE and may be present due to similar dumping of fill soils as was described in the Reserve FEIR (2015) by Victorino.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Conclusions

No cultural resources were identified within the Project APE. The potential for subsurface historic- and prehistoric-period cultural resources is generally considered low within the Project APE due to it being situated on Ardath Shale on a ridge (Figure 6). The potential for subsurface historic- and prehistoric-period cultural resources is low within minimal flood hazard areas within the Project APE.

The 15 pieces of weathered shellfish with a scatter of brick and ceramic tile identified in the Reserve FEIR (2015) by Victorino are located outside the Project APE, are part of an imported fill deposit dumped on the property to the east of the Project APE, and will not be impacted by the Foxhill Quarters House construction. No further work is required.

The possible Shellfish Processing Station identified during this survey is located outside the Project APE. Resources of this type containing only a surface component are generally considered not significant by the City (HRG 2001). The possible Shellfish Processing Station is outside the Project APE and will not be impacted by the Foxhill Project construction. No further work is required.

Monitoring

Due to the low sensitivity of the Project APE for prehistoric and historic-period resources, Spindrift recommends no further work, no monitoring during construction and no mitigation measures related to cultural resources.

The Lead Agency, the City of San Diego, is responsible for ensuring compliance with mitigation measures because damage to significant cultural resources is in violation of CEQA and Section 106. Section 15097 of Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 7 of CEQA, *Mitigation Monitoring or Reporting*, “the public agency shall adopt a program for monitoring or reporting on the revisions which it has required in the project and the measures it has imposed to mitigate or avoid significant environmental effects. A public agency may delegate reporting or monitoring responsibilities to another public agency or to a private entity which accepts the delegation; however, until mitigation measures have been completed the lead agency remains responsible for ensuring that implementation of the mitigation measures occurs in accordance with the program.”

SECTION 5 REFERENCES

Caltrans

- 2013a Caltrans Local Bridge Survey, Structure Maintenance & Investigations website. Electronic Document, http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs_local.pdf, Viewed 20 March 2017.
- 2013b Caltrans State Bridge Survey, Structure Maintenance & Investigations website. Electronic Document, http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/structur/strmaint/hs_state.pdf, Viewed 20 March 2017 using Google Earth.

City of San Diego

- 2008 General Plan. Electronic Document, <https://www.sandiego.gov/planning/genplan>, Viewed 20 March 2017.
- 2016 Community Profiles Encanto. Electronic Document, <https://www.sandiego.gov/planning/community/profiles/encanto>, Viewed 20 March 2017.

City of San Diego Historical Resources Board

- 2015 Historical Resources Board Agenda of January 22, 2015, ITEM #6 – Foxhill. Electronic Document, <https://www.sandiego.gov/sites/default/files/legacy/planning/programs/historical/pdf/2015/staffreports/item5memomtn150226.pdf>, Viewed 20 March 2017.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)

- 2016 National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL). Electronic Document, <https://fema.maps.arcgis.com/home/item.html?id=cbe088e7c8704464aa0fc34eb99e7f30>, Viewed 20 March 2017 using Google Earth.

Historical Resources Guidelines (HRG)

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- 1977 Geologic map of California: California Division of Mines and Geology, scale 1:750,000.

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- 2008 *Geologic Map of the San Diego 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California*. California Geological Survey, Map No. 3, Scale 1:100,000. Electronic Document, <http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/RGM/sandiego/sandiego.html>, Viewed 20 March 2017 using Google Earth.

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1992 *California Points of Historical Interest*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

1996 *California Historical Landmarks*. California Department of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento, California.

2015 *Office of Historic Preservation California Historical Landmarks Website*, Electronic document. http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=21387, Viewed 20 March 2017.

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United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)

2014 SoilWeb: An Online Soil Survey Browser, Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for the United States. Available online: <http://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/soilweb/>, Viewed 20 March 2017 using Google Earth.

FIGURES

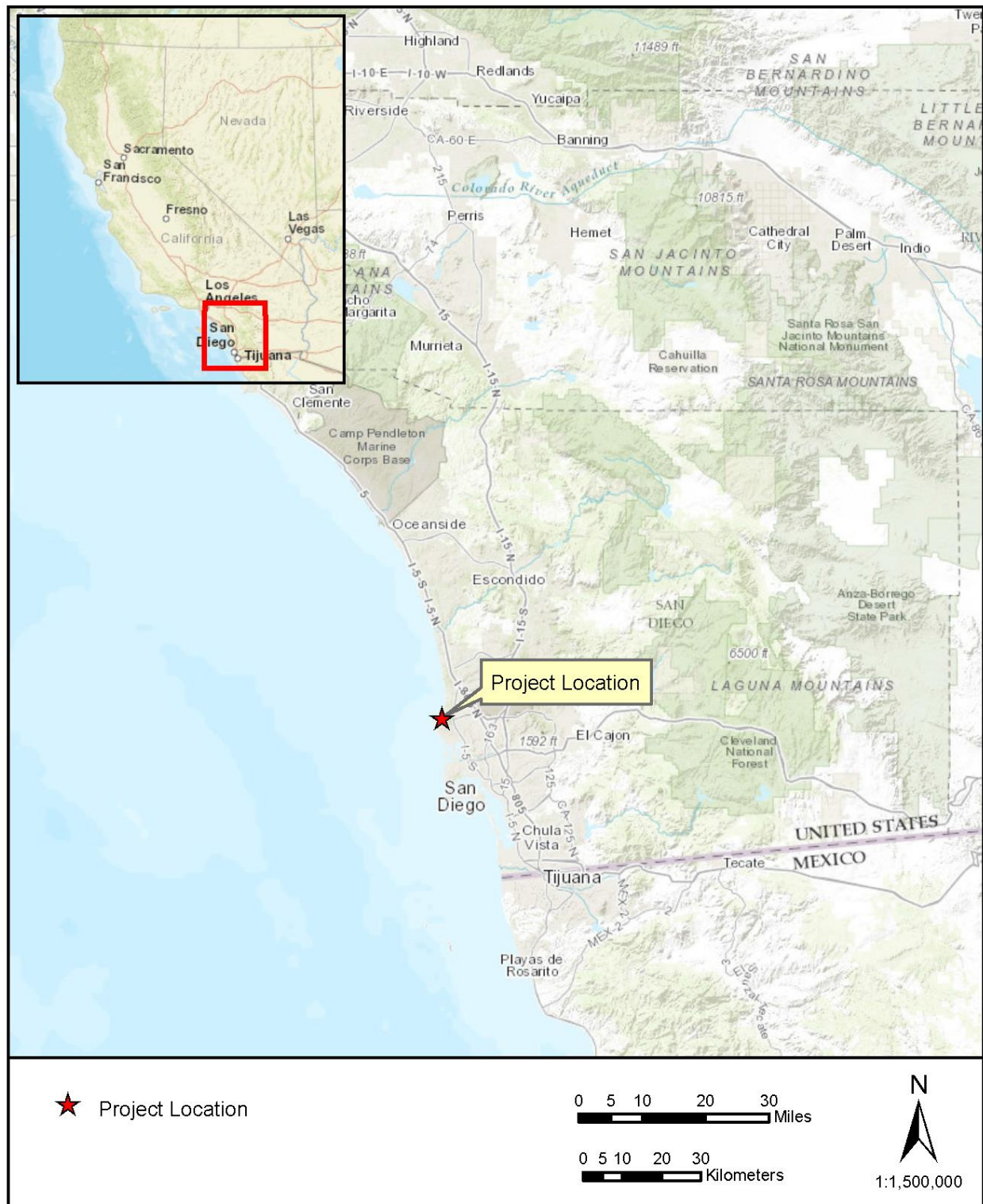


Figure 1. Project Location Map

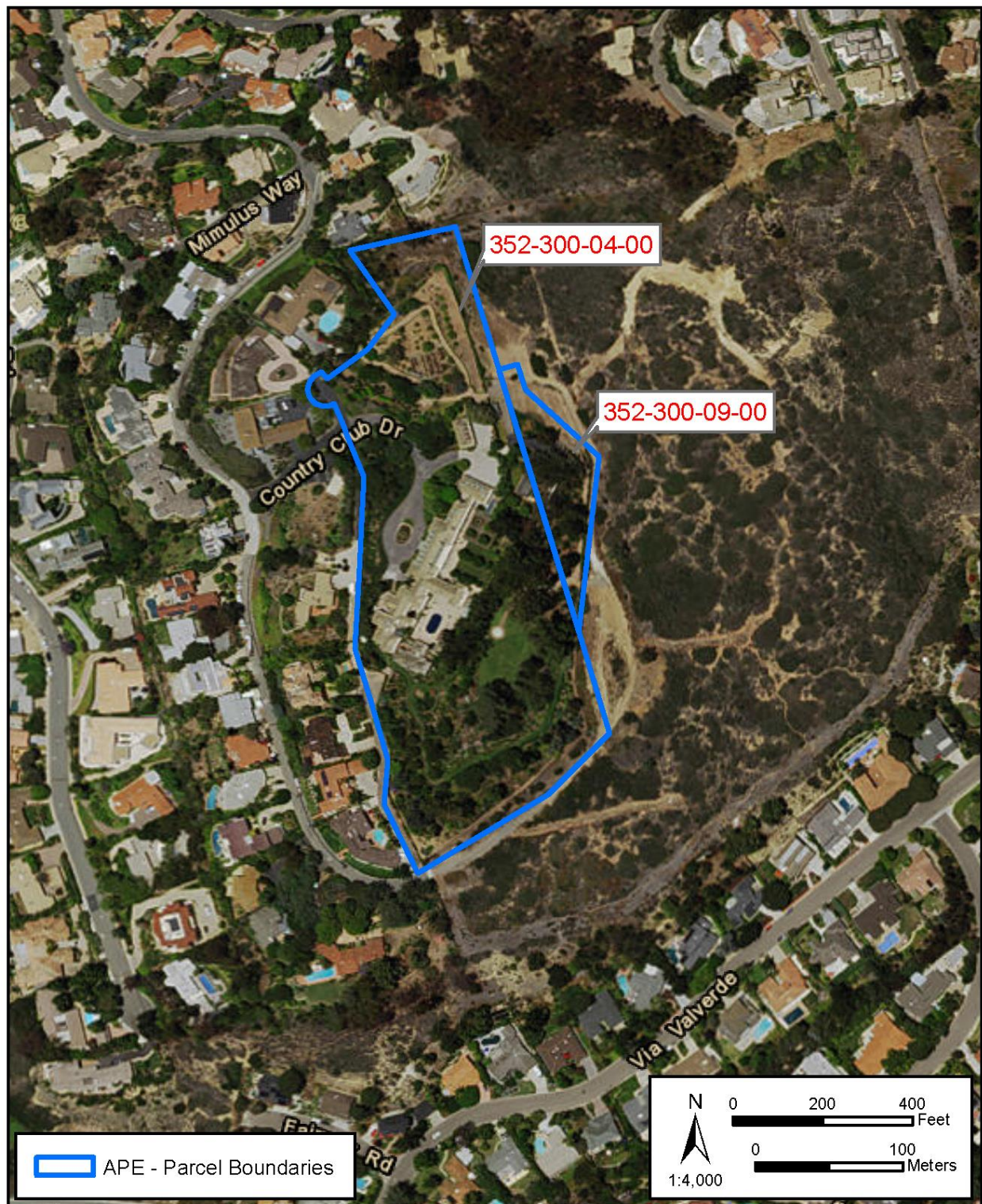


Figure 2. Project Area Map

SPINDRIFT



Figure 4. Survey Coverage Map

APPENDIX A

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-00155	BERRYMAN, STANLEY R.	1976	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF LA CANADA CANYON	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-01307	NORWOOD, RICHARD H.	1978	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SANDS PROPERTY.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-01539	THESKEN, JAY AND RICHARD L. CARRICO	1981	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED RIDGEGATE LA JOLLA UNIT #2 DEVELOPMENT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-02244	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1991	PUBLIC NOTICE PROPOSED MITIGATION NEGATIVE DECLARATION	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING , OTHER RESEARCH
SD-02245	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
SD-02743	BERRYMAN, JUDY AND LINDA ROTH	1993	SURVEY, SIGNIFICANCE TESTING AND PROPOSED MITIGATION ON A PORTION OF SDMM-W-1 (SDI-39) AND HISTORIC EVALUATION OF PARCEL #346-461-6, SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, FIELD STUDY
SD-02821	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1993	PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION OF THE LA JOLLA SHORES PIPELINE NO. 2. SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING , OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-02851	KYLE, CAROLYN AND DENNIS GALLEGOS	1994	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR TASK 9 WATER GROUP JOB 506, CITY OF SANDIEGO, SAN DIEGO, CA.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, FIELD STUDY
SD-02894	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1993	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION REPLACEMENT OF WATER AND SEWER PIPES: LA JOLLA, UPTOWN, MISSION VALLEY, MIDWAY AND NAVAJO COMMUNITIES	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-02907	LINDA ROTH	1991	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND INITIAL TESTING PALOMAR PROJECT: 7 ACRES USGS LA JOLLA QUADRANGLE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, FIELD STUDY
SD-03085	SMITH, BRIAN	1995	A CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY FOR THE MONTGOMERY RESIDENCE PROJECT IN LA JOLLA, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-03118	BRANDES, RAY	1995	A CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY FOR THE MONTGOMERT RESIDENCE PROJECT IN LA JOLLA, CITY OF SAN DIEGO	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-03238	HIX, ANN B.	1995	THE BISHOP'S SCHOOL. COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT, SPECIAL USE PERMIT AMENDMENT AND LA JOLLA PLANNED ORDINANCE PERMIT.	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-03278	CHEEVER, DAYLE	1994	RESULTS OF THE CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HILLSIDE DRIVE AND SOLEDAD AVENUE IN THE COMMUNITY OF LA JOLLA.	N/A

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE
PROJECT APE**

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-03302	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1998	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR FAY AVENUE TOWNHOMES	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-03303	ROBBINS-WADE MARY	1998	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE FAY AVENUE TOWNHOMES LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-03337	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	1998	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR SEWER PUMP STATION 22 LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-03347	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1998	PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR 1605 CLEMSON CIRCLE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-03348	KIRKISH, ALEX N. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	1998	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UPCON PROJECT, 1605 CLEMSON CIRCLE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-03383	FISKE, PAUL	1993	HUNT RESIDENCE, COASTAL DEVELOPMENT, LA JOLLA SHORES PLANNED DISTRICT AND LAND DEVELOPMENT PERMIT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL, EVALUATION
SD-03447	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1998	DRAFT MITIGATED DECLARATION FOR THE CAVE STREET APARTMENT/CONDO DEMOLITION	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-03479	PIERSON, LARRY J.	1998	THE RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY FOR THE JACK WHITE RESIDENCE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-03507	WADE, SUE A.	1998	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND TEST EXCAVATIONS FOR A PORTION OF CA-SDI-39/SDM-W-1, 1949 HYPATIA WAY, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA (CITY OF SAN DIEGO LDR NO.96-7773)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-03512	PIERSON, LARRY J. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	1999	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL/HISTORICAL EVALUATION OF THE BADIOE RESIDENCE PROJECT	ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL
SD-03521	PIERSON, LARRY J.	1998	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE POSNOCK RESIDENCE PROJECT 5900 BLOCK OF LA JOLLA SCENIC DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-03529	ALTER, RUTH C.	1999	LETTER REPORT: RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 7501 MIRAMAR AVENUE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL
SD-03545	BRANDES, RAY AND SCOTT A. MOOMJIAN	1998	ARCHITECTURAL, HISTORICAL, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, AND A CULTURAL RESOURCE SEARCH FOR 1345 TORREY PINES ROAD, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA, 92037	ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL
SD-03568	IGNIOLLO, ANDREW R. AND MICHAEL BAKSH	1999	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF THE COASTAL LOW FLOW STORM DRAIN DIVERSION SYSTEM, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-03578	GROSS, TIMOTHY G.	1999	RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OFR 7655 MAR AVENUE, LA JOLLA, CA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-03579	ALTER, RUTH C.	1999	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 7655 MAR AVENUE, LA JOLLA, CAL 92037	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-03580	ALTER, RUTH C.	1999	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 750 BONAIR PLACE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-03581	ALTER, RUTH C.	1999	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 7222-24 EADS AVENUE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-03585	SMITH, BRIAN F.	1999	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AND TEST FOR THE LARSEN RESIDENCE PROJECT *** SAME REPORT AS SMITH394	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-03590	GROSS, TIMOTHY G. AND MARY ROBBINS-WADE	1999	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES TESTING OF THE RESIDENCE AT 1900 SPINDRIFT DRIVE, LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-03591	GROSS, TIMOTHY G.	1999	CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSED CHART HOUSE EXPANSION AREA LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA, WITH AN ADDENDUM: TESTING RESULTS	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-03596	ALTER, RUTH C.	1999	LETTER REPORT: RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 612-616 WESTBOURNE STREET, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-03597	ALTER, RUTH C.	1999	LETTER REPORT: RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 644-646 1/2 WESTBOURNE STREET, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-03664	ALTER, RUTH C.	1999	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 7430-32 DRAPER AVENUE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-03684	ALTER, RUTH C.	1999	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 6822 DRAPER AVENUE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-03727	KYLE, CAROLYN E., DENNIS R. GALLEGOS, PETEI MCHENRY, AND KATHERINE PRICE	1996	FINAL CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE BOULDERS COAST WALK PROJECT LA JOLLA, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-03733	ALTER, RUTH C.	1999	LETTER REPORT: RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 724 MUIRLANDS VISTA WAY	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-03788	CHEEVER, DAYLE M AND JOHN LR WHITEHOUSE	1999	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE SEWER PUMP STATION 30A ALTERNATIVE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, MANAGEMENT/PLANNING

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-03809	ALTER, RUTH C	2000	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 18888 TORREY PINES ROAD, LA JOLLA, CA 92037	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-03871	STEPHEN R. VAN WORMER AND SUSAN D. WALTER	2000	HISTORIC SITES BOARD NOMINATION OF A HOUSE AT 1540 VIRGINIA WAY, LA JOLLA CALIFORNIA.	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-03923	VARIOUS	N/A	COAST WALK TRAIL	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-03930	VARIOUS	N/A	MOUNT SOLEDAD NATURAL PARK	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-03946	GALLEGOS, DENNIS, PETE I MCHENRY, AND KATHERINE PRICE	1996	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE BOULDERS COAST WALK PROJECT LA JOLLA, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-03983	VARIOUS	N/A	PARKER OFFICE BUILDING	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-04030	ALTER, RUTH C.	2000	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 7760 SIERRA MAR DRIVE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-04057	ALTER, RUTH C.	2000	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE HISTORIC ASSESSMENT OF THE HOUSE AT 601 MARINE STREET, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-04072	GROSS, TIMOTHY	2001	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, VIEW RESIDENCE, SAN DIEGO, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-04223	POLAN, KEITH	1978	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RIDGEGATE LA JOLLA SUBDIVISION	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-04469	KUGLER, JOAN A.	1979	REQUEST FOR THE DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES PARCELS A&B MARINA/COLUMBIA RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-04617	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1992	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION PALOMAR	MANAGEMENT/ PLANNING, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-04766	ALTER, RUTH	1999	LETTER REPORT RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 1417 PARK ROW, LA JOLLA CA 92037	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-04852	SMITH, BRIAN	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE PRUETT RESIDENCE PROJECT	OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-04997	FITZMORRIS, JAMES	2001	THE ROHDE BUNGALOW 7245 EADS AVENUE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-05082	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2000	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE DEVANNEY RESIDENCE 1341 PARK ROW LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA, 92037	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-05083	ALTER, RUTH C.	2001	ARCAHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, 1341 PARK ROW, LA JOLLA CALIFORNIA (LDR NO. 41-0275)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05113	CARDENAS, SEAN	1998	PROPOSED MITIGATED DECLARATION DOWLATSHAHI RESIDENCE	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-05123	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT	1998	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 7569 PEPITA WAY, LA JOLLA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05129	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1998	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION CASA ALICANTE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05160	N/A	N/A	SAME REPORT AS 1125083 - ALTER58	N/A

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-05166	KIRKISH, ALEX N. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	1997	RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND SITE EVALUATION PROGRAM AT 552 ARENAS STREET LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05400	ALTER, RUTH C.	2000	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 2604 HIDDEN VALLEY ROAD, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05478	GALLEGOS, DENNIS, STEPHEN J. BOUSCAREN, AND LYNN WEYMAN	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE 7243 ENCELIA DRIVE AND 1720 HILLSIDE DRIVE PROJECTS LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05591	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1996	PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION DRAPER AVENUE CONDOS	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05592	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1996	PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE CROCKETT RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05623	SMITH, BRIAN	2000	ENHANCED CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE MALK RESIDENCE PROJECT LA JOLLA, CITY OF SAN DIEGO	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-05628	ALTER, RUTH	2000	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 7740-42 AND 7746-48 EADS AVENUE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE
PROJECT APE**

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-05639	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2001	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY FOR THE BUILDING LOCATED AT 834 KLINE STREET, LA JOLLA, CA 92037	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05723	SMITH, BRIAN F.	1997	COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT 96-0067 & 96-0668 1525 TORREY PINES ROAD	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05894	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1998	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR RIIS RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05901	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1998	NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR CASA ALICENTE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05904	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1994	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION GROUP JOB NO. 506	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05922	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1996	NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR DRAPER AVENUE CONDOS	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05924	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1997	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR ADDITION TO SEWER PUMP STATION NO.22	OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE
PROJECT APE**

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-05969	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2001	NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR ESKER RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05972	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2000	NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR 644-648 WESTBOURNE VILLAS	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05974	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2001	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR PARABIA RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05995	ALTER, RUTH C.	2000	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 7760 SIERRA MAR DRIVE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05996	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2000	NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR FERGUSON RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-05999	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2000	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR LEE RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06058	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT	2000	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT ADDENDOM LA JOLLA READING ROOM 7590 DRAPER AVE, LA JOLLA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE
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REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-06064	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2001	NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR MORCOS RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06122	COOK, JOHN	1996	WILLSON RESIDENCE ARCHAEOLOGY (LDR # 96-0595)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-06127	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2001	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR SEACLIFF RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06129	CIANI, ANTHONY	2001	SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY LOCATED AT A.P.N. 350-121-3600	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06138	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2001	DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR PULLIN RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06204	CHEEVER, DAYLE M	2001	RESULTS OF A PHASE 1 CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY AT 7938 ROSELAND DRIVE. LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-06231	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2000	NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR 644-648 WESTBOURNE VILLAS	OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-06259	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1997	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR BLUEBIRD RESIDENCES	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06264	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1997	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR DRAPER AVENUE HOMES	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06274	GROSS, TIMOTHY G.	2001	ARCHAEOLOGY RESOURCES SURVEY, ITTNER RESIDENCE; SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06286	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2003	PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE COASTAL DEVELOPMENT AT THE HAYES RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 1041 MUIRLANDS VISTA WAY; COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06319	BEVIL, ALEXANDER	1998	830 KLINE ST., LA JOLLA, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-06347	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2000	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE DEVANNEY RESIDENCE, 1341 PARK ROW, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-06356	ALTER, RUTH C.	2001	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 1296 SILVERADO STREET, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE
PROJECT APE**

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-06376	GROSS, TIMOTHY	2000	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE HAMMON RESIDENCE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-06384	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1996	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION DRAFT EIR-LA JOLLA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06395	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2002	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A DRAFT MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION ITTNER RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06483	BURKE-LIA, MARIE	1999	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 1401 VIRGINIA WAY STRUCTURE, LA JOLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-06510	ROSEN, MARTIN	1996	SEISMIC RETROFIT: PUENTE DRIVE BRIDGE OVER CASTELLANA DRIVE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06706	PIERSON, LARRY J.	1999	RESULTS OF HISTORIC RESEARCH AND CONSTRUCTION MONITORING FOR THE JACK WHITE RESIDENCE PROJECT	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06737	WADE, SUE	1998	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY: CASA ALICANTE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE
PROJECT APE**

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-06740	WADE, SUE	1998	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF GEOLOGICAL TEST BORINGS IVANHOE COURT	N/A
SD-06920	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION DRAPER DUPLEX	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06924	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION BRENNAN RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06927	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION LITTLEMORE RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06928	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION LOT 14-7944 PROSPECT PLACE & LOT 15- 7946 PROSPECT PLACE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06937	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	ADDENDUM TO A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION- HERSCHEL PLACE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06942	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION- LAPIN RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE
PROJECT APE**

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-06948	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION- VWV DIXON RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06949	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION-GOLDFISH POINT DRAINAGE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06966	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2002	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION PRUETT RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-06991	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2000	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION PAULSON-DOCKSTADER RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07000	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2000	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION JEWEL VILLAGE TOWN HOMES	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07006	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2000	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION REED RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07014	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION GOLDFISH POINT DRAINAGE	OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE
PROJECT APE**

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-07019	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2000	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION HUBBARD RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07021	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2000	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION REED RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07051	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION-DRAPER AVENUE CONDOMINIUMS	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07088	SHULTZ, RICHARD AND TIM GROSS	1999	WASSENAAR RESIDENCE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING: LDR NO. 96-7773	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-07120	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2002	PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION: RINSEY RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07161	WADE, SUE	1999	ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LITTLEMORE RESIDENCE 825 GENTER STREET	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-07170	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2001	ROGERS RESIDENCE MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION	OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE
PROJECT APE**

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-07179	ALTER, RUTH	2001	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 7744 EADS AVENUE, LA JOLLA CA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07195	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2000	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION SEA LANE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07197	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION EADS PROJECT	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07207	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION PEPITA WAY RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07209	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1998	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION CUVIER STREET TOWNHOMES	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07214	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION BONAIR DUPLEX	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07217	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	PUBLIC NOTICE OF PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION STONE OFFICES AND TOWNHOMES	OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-07218	SCHAEFER, JERRY	1998	STONE OFFICE BUILDING CULTURAL RESOURCES EVALUATION: 7725-7731 HERSHEL AVE. LA JOLLA, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-07222	ALTER, RUTH C.	2001	LETTER REPORT: RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 1296 SILVERADO STREET; LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA.	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07304	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE CARRIZO DRIVE PROJECT	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-07355	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2002	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION ALESSANDRA HOMES	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07375	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1999	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY LOCATED AT A.P.N. 350-121-25 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07398	GROSS, TIMOTHY	2000	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE HAMMON RESIDENCE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07399	BEVIL, ALEXANDER D.	1996	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPERTY LOCATED AT APN 350-121-27 SAN DIEGO COUNTY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH

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PROJECT APE**

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-07413	BROWN, JOAN	2001	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF EXCAVATION DURING CONSTRUCTION OF SEWER GROUP JOB 641, LDR NO.96- 7309, LOCATED IN LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07635	RUTH ALTER	1999	RESULTS OF THE HISTORIC BUILDING ASSESSMENT FOR 1417 PARK ROW, JA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07653	BRANDES, RAY	1999	HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL REPORT FOR 7971 PROSPECT PLACE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07711	LINDA ROTH	1991	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND INITIAL TESTING PALOMAR PROJECT: 7 ACRES USGS LA JOLLA QUAD, LA JOLLA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-07744	DUKE, CURT	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES FACILITY NO. SD397A SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07788	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2001	RESULTS OF A MODIFIED HABS DOCUMENTATION AND CONSTRUCTION MONITORING FOR THE JACK WHITE RESIDENCE PROJECT	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07798	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT AND RAY BRANDES	2000	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 1908 HYPATIA WAY RESIDENCE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-07888	RUTH C. ALTER	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE HISTORICAL EVALUATION OF THE 7890 TORREY LANE RESIDENCE, LA JOLLA, CA 92037	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07893	ANTHONY CIANI	2001	SUPPLEMENTAL HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY LOCATED AT APN 350-121-3600, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CA "CAREY CREST"	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-07922	STACEY C. JORDAN	2002	HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL ASSESSMENT OF TWO RESIDENCES AT 7235 AND 7239 DRAPER AVENUE, LA JOLLA, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08029	ROBERT P. CASE	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A ONE ACRE LOT, 1600 TORREY PINES ROAD, LA JOLLA, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-08059	STEPHEN BOUSCAREN, LYNN WEYMAN, AND DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE 7243 ENCELIA DRIVE AND 1720 UPPER HILLSIDE DRIVE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08080	TIERRA ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE, PATRICK MCGINNIS, AND MICHAEL BAKSH	2003	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED VAN NUYS CANYON SEWER CANYON ACCESS PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-08234	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2002	RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT THE RESIDENCE PROJECT AT 1225 CAVE STREET, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA (LDR NO. 99-1238)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-08235	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2002	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE LAI RESIDENCE PROJECT AT 2037 TORREY PINES ROAD, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08266	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2002	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR ALESSANDRA HOMES	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08271	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2002	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR PRUETT RESIDENCE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08290	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT	2002	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 7964 PROSPECT PLACE RESIDENCE, LA JOLLA, CA 920337	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-08305	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2003	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A PROPOSED NEGATIVE DECLARATION-MARAZUL, LA JOLLA, CA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-08360	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2001	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR ALLER RESIDENCE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08367	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2001	PUBLIC NOTICE OF A PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION- SEACLIFF RESIDENCE	OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-08776	BRANDES, RAY	2003	HISTORICAL & ARCHITECTURAL REPORT FOR 7165 FAY AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, 92037. MIRAMAR TERRACE, LOT 2 APN-351-174-25	N/A
SD-08786	CASE, ROBERT P., CAROL SERR, AND LAURA BARRIE	2003	LIMITED PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF CA-SDI-39 WITHIN THE HAZARD PROPERTY: 1876 TORREY PINES ROAD (APN-346-454-0900), LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY
SD-08820	MCGINNIS, PATRICK	2003	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR THE PROPOSED VAN NUYS CANYON SEWER, CANYON ACCESS PROJECT, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08841	KYLE, CAROLYN E.	2001	CULTURAL RESOURCE CONSTRAINT STUDY FOR THE LA JOLLA WATER MAIN REPLACEMENT PROJECT CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08881	CASE, ROBERT P., CAROL SERR, AND LAURA BARRIE	2003	LIMITED PHASE II INVESTIGATION OF CA-SDI-39 WITHIN THE HAZARD PROPERTY, 1876 TORREY PINES ROAD, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA (APN-346-454-0900)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-08935	KYLE, CAROLYN E.	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE CHECOTA RESIDENCE, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-09028	GROSS, TIMOTHY	2004	ITTNER RESIDENCE ARCHAEOLOGY: LDR NO. 41-0380	OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-09125	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN AND SCOTT A. MOOMJIAN	2003	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 7985 PROSPECT PLACE RESIDENCE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09188	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY	2004	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, OWENS PROPERTY, LA JOLLA, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-09194	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A., KATHLEEN CRAWFORD, AND OFFICE OF MARIE BURKE LIA, ATTORNEY AT LAW	2004	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 7477 HILLSIDE DRIVE, LA JOLLA, CA 92037	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09221	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2003	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 1006 MUIRLANDS RESIDENCE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-09236	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2003	THE RESULTS OF A HISTORICAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR PART OF THE ANDERSON RESIDENCE, 7512 HILLSIDE DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-09251	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2004	A HISTORICAL EVALUATION OF THE MICHELETTI RESIDENCE AT 831 HAVENHURST POINT, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09297	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN AND SCOTT A. MOOMJIAN	2003	HISTORIC ASSESSMENT OF THE 7985 PROSPECT PLACE RESIDENCE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	OTHER RESEARCH

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REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-09321	GROSS, TIMOTHY	2004	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, OWENS PROPERTY, LA JOLLA, CA, (AFFINIS JOB #1857)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-09461	MCGINNIS, PATRICK AND MICHAEL BAKSH	2004	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY FOR SEWER AND WATER GROUP 798, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09536	CASE, ROBERT P.	2002	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF A ONE ACRE LOT, 1600 TORREY PINES ROAD, LA JOLLA, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09605	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT AND KATHLEEN CRAWFORD	2004	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 7575 HILLSIDE DRIVE, LAJOLLA, CALIFORNIA, 92037	ARCHITECTURAL/ HISTORICAL
SD-09618	CASE, ROBERT	2005	CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING REPORT FOR THE SAMIMI RESIDENTIAL PROJECT (COASTAL PERMIT NO. 99-1360), LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	MANAGEMENT/PLANNING
SD-09626	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT AND RAY BRANDES	2002	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 7538, 7540, 7542, AND 7544 DRAPER AVENUE BUILDINGS, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-09668	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT	2004	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 1819 SPINDRIFT DRIVE RESIDENCE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA, 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-09760	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2005	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 1335 TORREY PINES ROAD, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-09972	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2005	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 1745 KERSARGE ROAD SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10067	BERRYMAN, STANLEY	1987	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT, TPM 18847	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10076	PIGNIOLO, ANDREW	2004	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE SILVERADO STREET (EADS AVENUE TO IVANHOE AVE.) CITY OF SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10094	TINSLEY, WENDY L.	2005	HISTORIC RESOURCE EVALUATION REPORT 7329 AND 7331 EADS AVENUE, SAN DIEGO, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION
SD-10192	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2005	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 7811 HILLSIDE DRIVE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10216	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2006	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 1640 LA JOLLA RANCHO ROAD SAN DIEGO, CA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-10224	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2005	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 7539 HIGH AVENUE SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10302	MAY, VONN MARIE	2005	THE ADA BLACK / MANN & SHEPHERD HOUSE 7781 HILLSIDE DRIVE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10323	MONTES, BETH AND CHRISTIANNE KNOOP	2006	FRANK & GLORIA COMPTON/ JOHN LLOYD WRIGHT HOUSE, 7840 E. ROSELAND DRIVE, LA JOLLA, CA, 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10347	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY, ANDREW GILETTI, AND MATT SIVBA	2006	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING: 1917 AND 1919 SOLEDAD ROAD, LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA PROJECT NOS. 26102 AND 20728	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10357	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2005	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 7964 PRINCESS STREET LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10507	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2006	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 7541 EADS AVENUE COMMERCIAL BUILDING, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10606	HUDNALL, JAMES H.N. JR.	1989	REPORT ON THE APPOLD COTTAGE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-10647	SMITH, BRIAN F. AND SETH ROSENBERG	2006	A PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE ELGHANIAN RESIDENCE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10715	SMITH, BRIAN F.	2006	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM, PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE WILSON RESIDENCE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10721	ROSENBERG, SETH A. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2007	A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE JOHNSON RESIDENCE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10727	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2006	MITIGATION MONITORING AT THE SEACLIFF HOUSE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10788	VARIOUS	N/A	VARIOUS PAPERS ON THE BISHOP'S SCHOOL, INCLUDING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10803	VARIOUS	N/A	EASTON-MERTZ HOUSE: HISTORIC SITE BOARD DOCUMENTS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10834	KELLEY-MARKHAM, KATHLEEN AND SUZANNE LAWRENCE	1990	REPORT TO THE HISTORICAL SITES BOARD ON BRODIAEA HOUSE 7731 FAY AVE.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE
PROJECT APE**

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-10884	GREGORY, CARRIE J. AND COLLIN W. TUTHILL	2007	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM FOR THE PEARL AND HERSCHEL LLC PROJECT LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10885	MATTINGLY, SCOTT A.	2007	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND GEOSPATIAL INVESTIGATIONS OF FIRE-ALTERED ROCK FEATURES AT TORREY PINES STATE RESERVE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10927	ALTER, RUTH C.	1995	RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY CONDUCTED FOR THE LA JOLLA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH--COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AND LA JOLLA PLANNED DEVELOPMENT ORDINANCE PERMIT (CDP/LJ PDO 95-0361) (AFFINIS JOB NO. 1117)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10967	MONTES, BETH AND CHRISTIANNE KNOOP	2007	JOSEPH L. & HAZEL BURNHAM WIER - A.L. & A.E. DENNSTEDT BUILDING COMPANY HOUSE 1857 VIKING WAY, LA JOLLA, CA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10975	VARIOUS	N/A	MARTHA KINSEY RESIDENCE, 1624 LUDINGTON LANE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92112	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10978	VARIOUS	N/A	LA JOLLA FIRESTATION NO. 13, 7877 HERSCHEL AVENUE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-10986	MAY, VONN MARIE	2002	MACDONALD HOUSE, 7374 ROMERO DRIVE (FORMERLY 7329 COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE), LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-11046	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY	2007	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, LA JOLLA KEARSARGE PROPERTY SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA (PROJECT NO. 114936)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11088	CASE, ROBERT P., RICHARD CARRICO, AND CAROL SERR	2007	FINAL PHASE II AND PHASE III ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF A PORTION OF CA-SDI-39 FOR THE HAZARD RESIDENTIAL PROJECT (MND NO. 5664), 1876 TORREY PINES ROAD, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11089	MONTES, BETH	2006	HAROLD J. & CHARLOTTE J. MUIR / EDGAR ULLRICH HOUSE, 1205 MUIRLANDS DRIVE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11322	VARIOUS	N/A	TYROLEAN TERRACE, 1290-1298 PROSPECT PLACE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037; APN 350-050-24	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11346	VARIOUS	N/A	WINDEMERE, 1328 VIRGINIA WAY, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11362	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2007	7522-7532 HERSCHEL AVENUE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11464	CASE, ROBERT	2007	FINAL PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE FARGO RESIDENTIAL PROJECT 1590 COAST WALK, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-11485	CASE, ROBERT P.	2007	EXTENDED PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE FARGO RESIDENTIAL PROJECT, 1590 COAST WALK, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11486	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2007	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT, PAUL RESIDENCE, 7320 ENCELIA DRIVE, LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, PROJECT NO. 134166	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11492	MAY, VONN MARIE AND TONY CIANI	2007	THE CLYDE & ARABELLE M. HUFBAUER HOUSE, 1821 TORREY PINES ROAD, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11522	CLOWERY-MORENO, SARA AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2007	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM: SURVEY AND EVALUATION OF THE REPORT FOR 7430 HILLSIDE DRIVE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11526	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2007	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM: ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE LIAGHAT RESIDENCE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11527	ROSENBERG, SETH A. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2007	A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE SCHROEDL / TORREY PINES RESIDENCES PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11536	PIERSON, LARRY J. AND MELANIE D. LYTLE	2007	A HISTORICAL RESOURCE RESEARCH REPORT FOR THE KLEMM RESIDENCE PROJECT, 1723 CASTELLANA ROAD, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA, APN 350-552-01	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-11537	ROSENBERG, SETH A. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2007	A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE KLEMM RESIDENCE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11539	ROSENBERG, SETH A. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2007	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM: SURVEY AND EVALUATION REPORT FOR THE MENDIOLA RESIDENCE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11636	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2007	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 1257 SILVERADO STREET RESIDENCE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11710	ALTER, RUTH A.	2007	CULTURAL RESOURCES REPORT FOR THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL EVALUATION OF THE 7755 SIERRA MAR DRIVE RESIDENCE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11717	CASE, ROBERT P. AND KOJI TSUNODA	2008	EXTENDED PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE KRETOWICZ RESIDENTIAL PROJECT 7957 PRINCESS STREET, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11718	BRANSCOMB, CONSTANCE M.	2006	THE ROBINSON HOUSE, 1600 LUDINGTON LANE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11744	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2008	ADDENDUM TO NEGATIVE DECLARATION - SEACLIFF COTTAGE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-11771	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2004	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 1640-1642 TORREY PINES ROAD DUPLEX, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11790	IGNIOLLO, ANDREW R. AND SPENCER G. BIETZ	2008	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE LA JOLLA MESA DRIVE 20A (LA JOLLA MESA DRIVE SOUTH TO MUIRLANDS DRIVE) UTILITY UNDERGROUNDING PROJECT, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11791	IGNIOLLO, ANDREW R.	2007	CULTURAL RESOURCE TESTING REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED TORREY PINES ROAD EASEMENT VACATION LOCATED AT 7902 ROSELAND DRIVE IN LA JOLLA, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11799	MAY, VONN MARIE AND ROBERT BROMS	2008	THE BELLE PLUMB LEE-GRACE ARLINGTON OWEN / ALBERTO OWEN TREGANZA HOUSE, 7365 REMLEY DRIVE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11807	UNDERWOOD, JACKSON AND HARRY J. PRICE	2008	HISTORICAL RESOURCES SURVEY OF THE LA JOLLA CHILDREN'S SCHOOL PROPERTY, JOB ORDER NO. 43-0445, PROJECT NO. 151283 (RECON NUMBER 4696A)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11826	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2008	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ANALYSIS FOR THE MASTER STORMWATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA PROJECT. NO. 42891	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-11834	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2008	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 7907 PRINCESS STREET RESIDENCE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-12005	CLOWERY-MORENO, SARA AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2008	A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE DANIELS RESIDENCE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12063	CASE, ROBERT P.	2008	DRAFT CULTURAL RESOURCES MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT FOR THE O'CONNOR RESIDENTIAL PROJECT (PTS NO. 76635) 1819 SPINDRIFT DRIVE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12100	MAY, VONN MARIE AND ROBERT BROMS	2007	THE WALT MASON HOUSE 1411 VIRGINIA WAY LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12125	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2009	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND TESTING, LOEW RESIDENCE, 7750 LOOKOUT DRIVE, LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12145	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2009	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT, PAUL RESIDENCE, 7320 ENCELIA DRIVE, LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, PROJECT NO. 134166	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12190	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY	2008	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, ZAHID ADDITION, LA JOLLA SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12191	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2009	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE 7884 LOOKOUT DRIVE RESIDENCE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-12200	HERRMANN, MYRA	2009	DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE MASTER STORM WATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PROGRAM (MSWSMP)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12250	KNOOP, CHRISTIANNE AND BETH MONTES	2007	HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF 7325 REMLEY PLACE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12265	SHERWOOD, ALLISON	2007	MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR THE WILSON RESIDENCE AT 7235 CARRIZO DRIVE LA JOLLA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12283	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2009	ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 1263 SILVERADO STREET LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12290	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY	2006	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, LANUTI RESIDENCE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12343	CRAWFORD, KATHLEEN	2009	ADDENDUM TO ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RESIDENCE LOCATED AT 1263 SILVERADO STREET LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12363	CLOWERY-MORENO, SARA AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2009	A MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT FOR THE ALLEN RESIDENCE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-12383	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2009	REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR THE JOHNSON RESIDENCE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12385	CLOWERY-MORENO, SARA AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2009	A CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY FOR THE SIERRA MAR DRIVE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12386	PIERSON, LARRY J.	2009	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE REPORT FORM: MITIGATION MONITORING OF THE DINOFIA RESIDENCE PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12611	KYLE, CAROLYN	2010	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING FOR THE CHECOTA RESIDENCE CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12644	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY AND JOHN MERIWETHER	2010	HOPPE RESIDENCE (6530 EL CAMINO DEL TEATRO) - ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12645	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2010	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, PACE PROPERTY, 1405 INSPIRATION DRIVE, LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-12668	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT	2009	HISTORICAL RESOURCE TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE 7227 FAIRWAY ROAD RESIDENCE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-12715	IS ARCHITECTURE	2010	HISTORICAL RESOURCES BOARD NOMINATION FOR 1288 SILVERADO STREET LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13018	IGNIOLLO, ANDREW R. AND SPENCER G. BIETZ	2008	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE WATER GROUP JOB 541 WATER LINE REPLACEMENT PROJECT CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13132	STROPES, TRACY AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2011	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY FOR THE KATES RESIDENCE PROJECT LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13225	CITY OF SAN DIEGO	2011	HERSCHEL MIXED USE LOFTS, LA JOLLA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13268	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2010	HISTORICAL RESOURCE RESEARCH REPORT FOR THE JASON AND JENNIE RUTHERFORD HOUSE 7733 IVANHOE AVENUE EAST LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13323	SMITH, BRIAN F. AND CLARENCE HOFF	2011	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY FOR THE SAUVAGE RESIDENCE PROJECT LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13346	STROPES, TRACY A.	2012	MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT FOR THE WATER GROUP 790 PROJECT	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-13383	PIGNILO, ANDREW AND ELIZABETH E. DAVIDSON	2009	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE 7541 EADS AVENUE GRADING PROJECT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13424	MAY, VONN MARIE	2011	THE PATRICIA A. AND JUERG W. 'BOB' SCHAECHLIN HOUSE 1257 VIRGINIA WAY LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13617	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2011	HISTORICAL RESOURCE RESEARCH REPORT FOR THE JAMES & EVANGELINE WALKED HOUSE 7450 HIGH AVENUE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13664	ROSENBERG, SETH A.	2009	DPSS:853130-060; ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT FOR 1745 KEARSARGE ROAD, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13683	ROSENBERG, SETH A.	2008	DRAFT MONITORING REPORT FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING TORREY PINES/ LA JOLLA SHORES DRIVE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13745	HOFF, CLARENCE, TRACY A. STROPES, AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2011	MITIGATION MONITORING REPORT FOR THE 1887 VIKING WAY PROJECT, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13793	BRANSCOMB, CONSTANCE M.	2012	THE HELEN RUTH DAILEY HOUSE AN EARLY EXAMPLE OF THE WORK OF MASTER ARCHITECT RUSSELL FORESTER 7750 LUDINGTON PLACE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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PROJECT APE**

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-13796	ZEPEDA- HERMAN, CARMEN	2011	BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND TEST EXCAVATION FOR THE SEWER AND WATER GROUP 809, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13814	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY	2000	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE HAMMON RESIDENCE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13845	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY	1999	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED CHART HOUSE EXPANSION AREA LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA WITH AN ADDENDUM: TESTING RESULTS	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13846	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY	1999	CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION OF THE PROPOSED CHART HOUSE EXPANSION AREA LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13865	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY	2001	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, VIEW RESIDENCE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA (LDR NO. 99-1389)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13877	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	2012	PROPOSED COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT INSTALLATION AT THE U.S. NAVY CONSOLIDATED AREA TRUNKING SYSTEM/ MOUNT SOLEDAD FACILITY IN SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13913	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2011	ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVENTORY OF THE EAST-CLIFF, GABLES & JACK O'LANERN OF GREEN DRAGON COLONY, LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA PROJECT NO. 224418	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-13939	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2012	HISTORICAL RESOURCE RESEARCH REPORT FOR THE CASA DE LAS JOYAS/ TAJ MAHAL 7902 ROSELAND DRIVE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13949	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY AND RUTH C. ALTER	2001	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, ITTNER RESIDENCE, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13960	GROSS, G. TIMOTHY	2006	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY, LA JOLLA CHABAD PROPERTY, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13961	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2002	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPERTIES AT 7540-7544 DRAPER AVENUE, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-13978	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	2011	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR THE FORMER CHART HOUSE RESTAURANT, LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14147	STROPES, TRACY A. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	2012	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY FOR THE ANDRES RESIDENCE PROJECT, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14176	BOWDEN-RENN, CHERYL	2011	LETTER REPORT: ETS 21765- CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING FOR A RESIDENTIAL GAS SERVICE HOOK-UP AT 1294 SILVERADO STREET, LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

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REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-14216	BURKE LIA, MARIE	2012	HISTORICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY AT 7520 MAR AVENUE LA JOLLA CA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14366	SMITH, BRIAN F.	2013	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF 1445 VIRGINIA WAY, LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14373	MOOMJIAN, SCOTT A.	2013	HISTORICAL RESOURCE TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE 2382 VIA CAPRI COURT RESIDENCE LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14584	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY	2012	CHABAD OF LA JOLLA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14604	MCGINNIS, PATRICK	2006	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PALA WASTEWATER SYSTEM REHABILITATION PROJECT PALA INDIAN RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14614	KANE, DIANE	2013	HISTORICAL RESOURCE RESEARCH REPORT GEORGE F. AND MARIAN H. COTTRELL/ CLIFF MAY HOUSE/ YIANILOS ESTATE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14683	UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE	2012	TRANSFER OF PROPERTY OUT OF FEDERAL OWNERSHIP, LA JOLLA MAIN POST OFFICE, 1140 WALL STREET, LA JOLLA, CA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-14730	N/A	N/A	LAKE MORENA'S OAK SHORES MUTUAL WATER COMPANY WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT PHASE 2- ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14734	N/A	N/A	CULTURAL RESOURCES CONSTRAINTS ANALYSIS TORREY PINES ROAD IMPROVEMENTS PHASE I CITY OF SAN DIEGO SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14807	N/A	N/A	CULTURAL RESOURCE TESTING AND MONITORING FOR THE SEXTON RESIDENCE ADDITION PROJECT AT 7904 ROSELAND DRIVE, LA JOLLA SHORES, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA (APN 346-482-09-00)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14826	N/A	N/A	HISTORICAL RESOURCE RESEARCH REPORT FOR THE PROPERTY LOCATED AT: 1400 VIRGINIA WAY LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA 92037	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14910	N/A	N/A	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY FOR THE MILLER RESIDENCE PROJECT LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, EVALUATION, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14965	N/A	N/A	VILLA K-L (1228 PARK ROW), PROJECT NO. 345149 CULTURAL RESOURCES MONITORING (AFFINIS JOB NO. 2596)	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY, MONITORING, OTHER RESEARCH
SD-14969	N/A	N/A	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDY FOR 1545 BUCKINGHAM DRIVE	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, FIELD STUDY, OTHER RESEARCH

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
SD-14970	N/A	N/A	CULTURAL RESOURCE MONITORING REPORT FOR THE TACCONE RESIDENCE PROJECT AT 7206 RUE DE ROARK, MOUNT SOLEDAD, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	ARCHAEOLOGICAL, MONITORING, OTHER RESEARCH
EIS-110	NORWOOD, RICHARD	1978	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SANDS PROPERTY. SAN DIEGO: RECON.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-356	CARRICO, RICHARD	1979	ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST AND RECOVERY PROGRAM AT RIDGEGATE, LA JOLLA, SUBDIVISION TM 78-141, IRD NO. 133, EQD # 78-03-36 EIR. SAN DIEGO: WESTEC.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-450	CARRICO, RICHARD AND JAY THESKEN	1981	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED RIDGEGATE LA JOLLA UNIT #2 DEVELOPMENT. SAN DIEGO: WESTEC.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1062	ROTH, LINDA	1991	TESTING OF THE PALOMAR PROJECT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT. SAN DIEGO: ROTH AND ASSOC.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1336	ROTH, LINDA AND JUDY BERRYMAN	1993	SURVEY, SIGNIFICANT TESTING, AND PROPOSED MITIGATION ON A PORTION OF SDMM-W-1 (SDI-39) AND HISTORIC EVALUATION OF PARCEL #346-461-6. SAN DIEGO:TMI.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1415	KYLE, CAROLYN E. AND DENNIS R. GALLEGOS	1994	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR TASK 9, WATER GROUP JOB 506 CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. DEP. NO. 94-0463. SAN DIEGO: GALLEGOS & ASSOC.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
EIS-1428	CHEEVER, DAYLE M.	1994	RESULTS OF THE CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT MONITORING ON THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HILLSIDE DRIVE AND SOLEDAD AVE. IN THE COMMUNITY OF LA JOLLA. SAN DIEGO: RECON.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1469	JOHNSON, DEBORAH, DEVELOPMENT SERVICES DEPT., CITY OF SAN DIEGO	1996	DRAPER AVENUE CONDOS. COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMIT (DEP NO. 95-0652). SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. SAN DIEGO: CITY OF SAN DIEGO.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1494	KYLE, CAROLYN E.	1996	CULTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY FOR THE BOULDERS COAST WALK PROJECT. LA JOLLA, CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. DEP NO. 96-0138.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1499.A,B,C	SCHAEFER, JERRY	1990	APPENDIX G, EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES AND ETHNOGRAPHY STUDY. DRAFT, ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT/ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT FOR THE PROPOSED NORTH COUNTY CLASS III LANDFILL, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. SAN DIEGO: BRIAN F. MOONEY & ASSOCI.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1508	SMITH, BRIAN F.	1996	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES FOR THE COAST BOULEVARD PARK IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1512 A&B	BROWN, JOAN C.	1996	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF THE EXCAVATION DURING CONSTRUCTION OF THE LA JOLLA SHORED PIPELINE PHASE 2 DEP NO. 89-1358, LOCATED IN LA JOLLA.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1608	MONSERRATE, LAWRENCE C.	1997	COASTAL EROSION CONTROL PROJECTS (DRAFT).	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

**TABLE 1. PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE
PROJECT APE**

REPORT NUMBER	AUTHOR	YEAR	REPORT TITLE	TYPE OF STUDY
EIS-1636	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	1998	ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY FOR THE FAY AVENUE TOWNHOMES, LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. LDR NO. 96-7926. EL CAJON: AFFINIS.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1642	ROBBINS-WADE, MARY	1998	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING FOR SEWER PUMP STATION 22 LA JOLLA, SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. DEP NO. 94-0664/LDR NO. 96-7361. EL CAJON: AFFINIS.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT
EIS-1644	KIRKISH, ALEX N. AND BRIAN F. SMITH	1998	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UPCON PROJECT. SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA. LDR NO. 98-0117. SAN DIEGO: BRIAN F. SMITH & ASSOCIATES.	ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENT

TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT SITE
P-37-000039 SDM-W-1	PREHISTORIC VILLAGE SITE SPINDRIFT SITE	SD-02743, SD-03171, SD-03507, SD-04535, SD-05083, SD-06122, SD-06220, SD-07088, SD-07738, SD-07883, SD-08029, SD-08195, SD-08786, SD-08881, SD-08935, SD-10648, SD-10721, SD-10972, SD-11088, SD-11485, SD-11526, SD-11690, SD-12063, SD-12127, SD-12383, SD-12745, SD-12938, SD-13003, SD-13004, SD-13039, SD-13129, SD-13133, SD-13418, SD-13505, SD-13566, SD-13745, SD-13796, SD-13864, SD-13949, SD-14117, SD-14147, SD-14381, SD-14382, SD-14482, SD-14734, SD-14752, SD-14804, SD-14805, SD-14806, SD-14807	NO
P-37-012989 SDM-W-5319	PREHISTORIC SHELL AND LITHIC SCATTER	SD-05083	NO
P-37-012990 SDM-W-5321	PREHISTORIC LITHIC DEPOSIT AND HISTORIC GLASS, METAL AND BONE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-012991 SDM-W-5322	PREHISTORIC LITHIC DEPOSIT AND HISTORIC GLASS DEPOSIT	SD-05083, SD-08466	NO
P-37-013750 SDM-W-6186	HISTORIC BUNGALOW (CA. 1915-1916)	N/A	NO
P-37-013773 SDM-W-154	PREHISTORIC SHELL SCATTER	N/A	NO
P-37-014669 SDM-W-6704	PREHISTORIC LITHIC, GROUND STONE, SHELL AND BONE SCATTER.	SD-03157, SD-05083, SD-06446, SD-08466	NO
P-37-015163 SDM-W-5038	PREHISTORIC ISOLATED FLAKE.	N/A	NO
P-37-015939	PREHISTORIC ARTIFACT DEPOSIT AND HISTORIC TRASH PITS (CA. 1894-1919)	N/A	NO
P-37-016175 SDM-W-7092	HISTORIC TRASH SCATTER	SD-03337	NO
P-37-017063	HISTORIC RESIDENCE (CA. 1915)	N/A	NO
P-37-017086	HISTORIC RESIDENCE (CA. 1937)	N/A	NO

TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT SITE
P-37-019143	HISTORIC ARTIFACT SCATTER (CA. 1930S-1950S)	N/A	NO
P-37-023770	HISTORIC COAST WALK TRAIL (CA. 1960S)	N/A	NO
P-37-024273	HISTORIC TRASH SCATTER	N/A	NO
P-37-024274	HISTORIC TRASH SCATTER	N/A	NO
P-37-024275	HISTORIC TRASH SCATTER	N/A	NO
P-37-024276	HISTORIC TRASH SCATTER	N/A	NO
P-37-024277	HISTORIC RAILROAD OR TROLLEY TRACKS	N/A	NO
P-37-025496	HISTORIC RESIDENCE (CA. 1953)	N/A	NO
P-37-026476	PREHISTORIC SHELL MIDDEN	SD-13039, SD-13418, SD-13566	NO
P-37-026478 SDM-W-38	PREHISTORIC MIDDEN	N/A	NO
P-37-026483	HISTORIC RESIDENCE (CA. 1913)	N/A	NO
P-37-026879	HISTORIC TRASH SCATTER	N/A	NO
P-37-027459	HISTORIC ISOLATED MILK BOTTLE FRAGMENTS (CA. 1940S)	N/A	NO
P-37-027460	HISTORIC ISOLATED BOTTLE NECK (CA. 1860-1880)	N/A	NO
P-37-029021	HISTORIC CISTERN	N/A	NO
P-37-029299	PREHISTORIC SECONDARY DEPOSIT FROM THE SPINDRIFT SITE AND THE RINCONADA DE JAMO SITE	N/A	NO
P-37-029701	PREHISTORIC MIDDEN SPINDRIFT SITE	N/A	NO
P-37-029796	PREHISTORIC LITHIC AND SHELL DEPOSIT	SD-12385	NO

TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE PROJECT APE

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT SITE
P-37-029797	PREHISTORIC SECONDARY DEPOSIT IN FILL	SD-12145	NO
P-37-030180 SDM-W-154A	PREHISTORIC QUARRIES, HEARTHS AND SWEATHOUSES MT. SOLEDAD HEIGHTS	SD-12645, SD-12888, SD-13023, SD-13132, SD-13142, SD-14969	NO
P-37-030378	DISTURBED HISTORIC DEPOSIT AND PREHISTORIC LITHIC AND SHELL SCATTER	N/A	NO
P-37-030912	HISTORIC RESIDENCE (CA. 1952)	N/A	NO
P-37-031490	PREHISTORIC LITHIC AND GROUND STONE ARTIFACTS, SHELL AND BONE, AND HISTORIC REFUSE	N/A	NO
P-37-032004	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	SD-13383	NO
P-37-033098	HISTORIC ISOLATED GLASS SHARD	N/A	NO
P-37-033099	PREHISTORIC ISOLATED LITHIC ARTIFACTS	N/A	NO
P-37-033100	PREHISTORIC QUARRY	N/A	NO
P-37-033101	PREHISTORIC QUARRY	SD-15030	NO
P-37-033117	HISTORIC ISOLATED GLASS BOTTLE BASE	SD-15015	NO
P-37-033158	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-033159	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-033160	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-033162	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-033164	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-033167	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
P-37-033853	PREHISTORIC ISOLATED MANO	N/A	NO

**TABLE 2. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES WITHIN ONE-MILE RADIUS OF THE
PROJECT APE**

SITE IDENTIFIER	PREHISTORIC OR HISTORIC	REPORT REFERENCE	WITHIN PROJECT SITE
SDM-W-550	TERRACE SURFACE (NAUTILUS DRIVEWAY AVENUE)	N/A	NO
SDM-W-1395	PREHISTORIC FIRE AFFECTED ROCK AND LITHIC SCATTER	N/A	NO
SDM-W-1396	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTERS	N/A	NO
SDM-1397	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTERS	N/A	NO
SDM-W-1398	PREHISTORIC LITHIC AND FIRE AFFECTED ROCK DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
SDM-W-1399	PREHISTORIC LITHIC AND FIRE AFFECTED ROCK DEPOSIT	N/A	NO
SDM-W-1400	PREHISTORIC LITHIC SCATTERS	N/A	NO
SDM-W-1401	SITE #29 ON REEVES MAP	N/A	NO
SDM-W-5320	ISOLATED CHOPPER	N/A	NO
SDM-W-7087	HISTORIC REFUSE DEPOSIT	EIS-1642	NO

APPENDIX B

Native American Contacts
Foxhill Guest Quarters Project 2017-001, San Diego County

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Native American Heritage Commission 1550 Harbor Blvd Sacramento, CA 95814	N/A	06/22/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	Yes	06/23/2016 Rec'd response letter from NAHC, No Tribal Cultural Resources have been recorded in Project Area
Barona Group of the Capitan Grande Edwin Romero, Chairperson 1095 Barona Road Lakeside, CA, 92040 Phone: (619)443-6612 Fax: (619)443-0681 cloyd@barona-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Campo Band of Mission Indians Ralph Goff, Chairperson 36190 Church Road, Suite 1 Campo, CA, 91906 Phone: (619)478-9046 Fax: (619)478-5818 rgoff@campo-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office Michael Garcia, Vice Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619)445-6315 Fax: (619)445-9126 michaelg@leaningrock.net	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Ewiaapaayp Tribal Office Robert Pinto, Chairperson 4054 Willows Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619)445-6315 Fax: (619)445-9126	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Fax 07/17/2017 Certified Mail	N/A	N/A	No	07/14/2017: AGH received message that fax was not successfully received. Reason: No Answer. Sent certified mail. 08/17/2017: AGH received Domestic Return Receipt signed on 08/01/2017 by Michael Garcia.

Native American Contacts
Foxhill Guest Quarters Project 2017-001, San Diego County

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Virgil Perez, Chairperson P.O. Box 130 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070 Phone: (760)765-0845 Fax: (760)765-0320	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Fax 07/17/2017 Certified Mail	N/A	N/A	No	07/14/2017: AGH received message that fax was not successfully received. Reason: No Answer. Sent certified mail. 08/17/2017: AGH received Domestic Return Receipt signed on 07/24/2017 by Donna Devine.
Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel Clint Linton, Director of Cultural Resources P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070 Phone: (760) 803 - 5694 cjlinton73@aol.com	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	Yes	07/16/2017: AGH received a response from Linton stating "Please have a Kumeyaay NAM on site for survey and all ground disturbing activities related to this project. Please recommend avoidance of Kumeyaay resources found on property."
Inaja Band of Mission Indians Rebecca Osuna, Chairperson 2005 S. Escondido Blvd. Escondido, CA, 92025 Phone: (760)737-7628 Fax: (760)747-8568	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Fax	N/A	N/A	No	07/14/2017: AGH received message that fax was successfully received.
Jamul Indian Village Erica Pinto, Chairperson P.O. Box812 Jamul, CA, 91935 Phone: (619)669-4785 Fax: (619)669-4817	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Fax	N/A	N/A	No	07/14/2017: AGH received message that fax was successfully received.
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians Carmen Lucas P.O. Box775 Pine Valley, CA, 91962 Phone: (619)709-4207	Kumeyaay	07/17/2017 Certified mail	N/A	N/A	No	08/17/2017: AGH received Domestic Return Receipt signed on (no date) by Carmen Lucas.

Native American Contacts
Foxhill Guest Quarters Project 2017-001, San Diego County

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
La Posta Band of Mission Indians Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619)478-2113 Fax: (619)478-2125 jmiller@Lapostatribes.net	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email 07/14/2017 Fax 07/17/2017 Certified mail	N/A	N/A	No	07/14/2017: AGH received message "Delivery to the following recipient failed permanently: jmiller@lapostatribes.net . Technical details of permanent failure:DNS Error: 27170669 DNS type 'mx' lookup of lapostatribes.net responded with code NXDOMAIN. Domain name not found: lapostatribes.net". Sent by fax instead. 07/14/2017: AGH received message that fax was not received. Reason: Busy. Retry attempt failed. Sent certified mail. 08/17/2017: AGH received Domestic Return Receipt signed on 07/20/2017 by Heidi Kolan.
La Posta Band of Mission Indians Gwendolyn Parada, Chairperson 8 Crestwood Road Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619)478-2113 Fax: (619)478-2125 LP13boots@aol.com	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation Nick Elliott, Cultural Resources Coordinator P. O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619) 766 - 4930 Fax: (619) 766-4957 nickmepa@yahoo.com	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Manzanita Band of Kumeyaay Nation Angela Elliott Santos, Chairperson P.O. Box 1302 Boulevard, CA, 91905 Phone: (619) 766-4930 Fax: (619) 766-4957	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Fax	N/A	N/A	No	07/14/2017: AGH received message that fax was successfully received.

Native American Contacts
Foxhill Guest Quarters Project 2017-001, San Diego County

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians Virgil Oyos, Chairperson P.O Box 270 Santa Ysabel, CA, 92070 Phone: (760)782-3818 Fax: (760)782-9092 mesagrandeband@msn.com	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians Mario Morales, Cultural Resources Representative PMB 366 35008 Pala Temecula Rd Pala, CA, 92059 Phone: (760)622-1336	Kumeyaay	07/17/2017 Certified Mail	N/A	N/A	No	
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson P.O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082 Phone: (760)749-3200 Fax: (760)749-3876 allenl@sanpasqualtribe.org	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians John Flores, Environmental Coordinator P. O. Box 365 Valley Center, CA, 92082 Phone: (760) 749 - 3200 Fax: (760) 749-3876 johnf@sanpasqualtribe.org	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Lisa Haws, Cultural Resources Manager 1 Kwaaypaay Court Kumeyaay El Cajon, CA, 92019 Phone: (619) 445 – 4564 lhaws@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	

Native American Contacts
Foxhill Guest Quarters Project 2017-001, San Diego County

Name	Affiliation	Date Contacted			Response Received?	Comments
		1. Letter	2. Phone	3. Phone		
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation Cody J. Martinez, Chairperson 1 Kwaaypaay Court El Cajon, CA, 92019 Phone: (619)445-2613 Fax: (619)445-1927 ssilva@sycuan-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians Robert J. Welch, Chairperson 1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619)445-381 O Fax: (619)445-5337 jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	
Viejas Band of Kumeyaay Indians Julie Hagen, 1 Viejas Grade Road Alpine, CA, 91901 Phone: (619) 445 - 3810 Fax: (619) 445-5337 jhagen@viejas-nsn.gov	Kumeyaay	07/14/2017 Email	N/A	N/A	No	

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Environmental and Cultural Department
1550 Harbor Blvd., Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710



June 23, 2017

Arleen Garcia-Herbst
Spindrift Archaeological Consulting

Sent by E-mail: Arleen@spindriftarchaeology.com

RE: Proposed Foxhill Guest Quarters Project, City of La Jolla; La Jolla USGS Quadrangle, San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Garcia-Herbst:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) *Sacred Lands File* was completed for the area of potential project effect (APE) referenced above with negative results however the area is sensitive for cultural resources. Please note that the absence of specific site information in the *Sacred Lands File* does not indicate the absence of Native American cultural resources in any APE.

Attached is a list of tribes culturally affiliated to the project area. I suggest you contact all of the listed Tribes. If they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. The list should provide a starting place to locate areas of potential adverse impact within the APE. By contacting all those on the list, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the NAHC requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact via email: gayle.totton@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Gayle Totton".

Gayle Totton, M.A., PhD.
Associate Governmental Program Analyst

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/23/2017**

Barona Group of the Capitan Grande

Edwin Romero, Chairperson
1095 Barona Road
Lakeside, CA, 92040
Phone: (619) 443 - 6612
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clloyd@barona-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

Campo Band of Mission Indians

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36190 Church Road, Suite 1
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rgoff@campo-nsn.gov

Kumeyaay

Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office

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4054 Willows Road
Alpine, CA, 91901
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michaalg@leaningrock.net

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Ewilaapaayp Tribal Office

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Kumeyaay

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

Virgil Perez, Chairperson
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Fax: (760) 765-0320

Kumeyaay

Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel

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Kumeyaay

Inaja Band of Mission Indians

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Kumeyaay

Jamul Indian Village

Erica Pinto, Chairperson
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Kumeyaay

Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians

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Kumeyaay

La Posta Band of Mission Indians

Javaughn Miller, Tribal Administrator
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Kumeyaay

La Posta Band of Mission Indians

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Fax: (619) 478-2125
LP13boots@aol.com

Kumeyaay

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Foxhill Guest Quarters Project, San Diego County.

**Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
San Diego County
6/23/2017**

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Nation**

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Indians**

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**Mesa Grande Band of Mission
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**San Pasqual Band of Mission
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**San Pasqual Band of Mission
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**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
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**Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay
Nation**

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**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
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**Viejas Band of Kumeyaay
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This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed Foxhill Guest Quarters Project, San Diego County.



Arleen Garcia-Herbst <arleen@spindriftarchaeology.com>

Foxhill Guest Quarters Project

cjlinton73@aol.com <cjlinton73@aol.com>

Sun, Jul 16, 2017 at 9:10 PM

To: arleen@spindriftarchaeology.com

Hi Arleen,

With regard to the attached project doc I have the following comments:

Please have a Kumeyaay NAM on site for survey and all ground disturbing activities related to this project. Please recommend avoidance of Kumeyaay resources found on property.

Thank you,

Clint

-----Original Message-----

From: Arleen Garcia-Herbst <arleen@spindriftarchaeology.com>

To: Clint Linton <cjlinton73@aol.com>

Sent: Fri, Jul 14, 2017 1:02 pm

Subject: Foxhill Guest Quarters Project

Dear Director Linton:

Attached please find a tribal cultural resources coordination request letter for the subject project.

Best,

Arleen Garcia-Herbst, RPA – Owner/Manager

Spindrift Archaeological Consulting
(DBE, MBE, SBE, SLBE, WBE)arleen@spindriftarchaeology.com<http://spindriftarchaeology.com/>**Mailing/Billing Address:**

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[\(916\) 205-6087](tel:(916)205-6087) phone**Colorado Office:**

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Littleton, CO 80127

[\(720\) 907-1640](tel:(720)907-1640) phone[\(855\) 364-3170](tel:(855)364-3170) fax for CA & COFollow Us on LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/spindrift-archaeological-consulting>Like Us on Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/SpindriftArchaeologicalConsulting>Follow Us on Twitter: <https://twitter.com/SpindriftArchy>

APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Page 1 of 5 Project Name: Foxhill Project Year 2017

Camera Format: Digital Lens Size: N/A Film Type/Speed: N/A Negatives Kept at: Spindrift Archaeological Consulting

Mo.	Day	Photo	File	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
03	16	01	2017-03-16 10.18.19	Main house on north side, tennis courts within east central portion Project APE, golf course outside Project APE	S	
03	16	02	2017-03-16 10.18.23	Main house on north side, tennis courts within east central portion Project APE, golf course outside Project APE	W	
03	16	03	2017-03-16 10.18.27	Main house on north side, tennis courts within east central portion Project APE, golf course outside Project APE	N	
03	16	04	2017-03-16 10.18.30	Main house on north side, tennis courts within east central portion Project APE, golf course outside Project APE	E	
03	16	05	2017-03-16 10.21.52	Solar panels inside north portion of Project APE, northwest corner of the Reserve property outside the APE	NW	
03	16	06	2017-03-16 10.21.58	Solar panels inside north portion of Project APE, northwest corner of the Reserve property outside the APE	SE	
03	16	07	2017-03-16 10.24.38	Solar panels inside north portion of Project APE, northwest corner of the Reserve property outside the APE	E	
03	16	08	2017-03-16 10.27.16	North edge of the Reserve property – outside the Project APE	E	
03	16	09	2017-03-16 10.34.25	Area just W of retaining wall/Romero Drive in the Reserve property – outside the Project APE	N	
03	16	10	2017-03-16 10.34.28	Area just W of retaining wall/Romero Drive in the Reserve property – outside the Project APE	NW	
03	16	11	2017-03-16 10.34.31	Area just W of retaining wall/Romero Drive in the Reserve property – outside the Project APE	W	
03	16	12	2017-03-16 10.34.35	Area just W of retaining wall/Romero Drive in the Reserve property – outside the Project APE	SW	
03	16	13	2017-03-16 10.34.38	Area just W of retaining wall/Romero Drive in the Reserve property – outside the Project APE	S	
03	16	14	2017-03-16 10.36.20	Area just W of retaining wall/Romero Drive in the Reserve property – outside the Project APE	SW	

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Page 2 of 5 Project Name: Foxhill Project Year 2017

Mo.	Day	Photo	File	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
03	16	15	2017-03-16 10.44.10	Top of retaining wall/Romero Drive gate and driveway in the Reserve property – outside the Project APE	N	
03	16	16	2017-03-16 10.44.12	Top of retaining wall/Romero Drive gate and driveway in the Reserve property – outside the Project APE	E	
03	16	17	2017-03-16 10.44.14	Top of retaining wall/Romero Drive gate and driveway in the Reserve property – outside the Project APE	SE	
03	16	18	2017-03-16 10.44.17	Top of retaining wall/Romero Drive gate and driveway in the Reserve property – outside the Project APE	S	
03	16	19	2017-03-16 10.44.20	Top of retaining wall/Romero Drive gate and driveway in the Reserve property – outside the Project APE	SW	
03	16	20	2017-03-16 10.44.23	Top of retaining wall/Romero Drive gate and driveway in the Reserve property – outside the Project APE	W	
03	16	21	2017-03-16 10.54.38	View of the adjacent golf course outside APE, and tennis court, garages, green house from within east central portion of Project APE	N	
03	16	22	2017-03-16 10.54.41	View of the adjacent golf course outside APE, and tennis court, garages, green house from within east central portion of Project APE	NW	
03	16	23	2017-03-16 10.54.46	View of the adjacent golf course outside APE, and tennis court, garages, green house from within east central portion of Project APE	SW	
03	16	24	2017-03-16 10.54.49	View of the adjacent golf course outside APE, and tennis court, garages, green house from within east central portion of Project APE	W	
03	16	25	2017-03-16 10.54.56	View of the adjacent golf course outside APE, and tennis court, garages, green house from within east central portion of Project APE	S	
03	16	26	2017-03-16 10.54.58	View of the adjacent golf course outside APE, and tennis court, garages, green house from within east central portion of Project APE	SE	
03	16	27	2017-03-16 10.56.54	View of E end of Project APE within fence line, fitness studio in background	NW	

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Page 3 of 5 Project Name: Foxhill Project Year 2017

Mo.	Day	Photo	File	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
03	16	28	2017-03-16 10.57.10	View of E end of Project APE within fence line, fitness studio in background	W	
03	16	29	2017-03-16 10.57.12	View of E end of Project APE within fence line	SW	
03	16	30	2017-03-16 10.59.54	View of E end of Project APE within fence line from gazebo on east side of Foxhill residence	N	
03	16	31	2017-03-16 11.00.00	View of E end of Project APE within fence line from gazebo on east side of Foxhill residence	S	
03	16	32	2017-03-16 11.02.57	View of fountain on E end of Project APE within fence line on east side of Foxhill residence	W	
03	16	33	2017-03-16 11.04.14	View of E end of Project APE within fence line from fountain on east side of Foxhill residence	W	
03	16	34	2017-03-16 11.04.23	View of E end of Project APE within fence line from fountain on east side of Foxhill residence	E	
03	16	35	2017-03-16 11.06.02	View of benches just N of proposed Guest Quarters area within Project APE, bench on left says Margaret Livingston, bench on right says Lon Chaney. Stakes for proposed Guest Quarters visible behind right bench.	SE	
03	16	36	2017-03-16 11.07.00	View of vegetation in S end of Project APE and one corner stake for proposed Guest Quarters	S	
03	16	37	2017-03-16 11.09.26	View of vegetation in S end of Project APE and one corner stake for proposed Guest Quarters	SE	
03	16	38	2017-03-16 11.10.18	View of vegetation in S end of Project APE and one corner stake for proposed Guest Quarters	S	
03	16	39	2017-03-16 11.15.04	Panomama from SW corner of APE at gate where Country Club road terminates	NE	
03	16	40	2017-03-16 11.15.06	Panomama from SW corner of APE at gate where Country Club road terminates	N	
03	16	41	2017-03-16 11.15.11	Panomama from SW corner of APE at gate where Country Club road terminates	W	
03	16	42	2017-03-16 11.15.34	Panomama from SW corner of APE at gate where Country Club road terminates	SE	
03	16	43	2017-03-16	Panomama from SW corner of APE at	N	

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

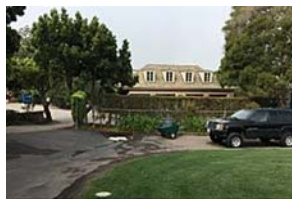
Page 4 of 5 Project Name: Foxhill Project Year 2017

Mo.	Day	Photo	File	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
			11.15.37	gate where Country Club road terminates		
03	16	44	2017-03-16 11.15.39	Panorama from SW corner of APE at gate where Country Club road terminates	NW	
03	16	45	2017-03-16 11.17.55	Panorama from Foxhill residence corner near Pavilion within APE	N	
03	16	46	2017-03-16 11.17.58	Panorama from Foxhill residence corner near Pavilion within APE	W	
03	16	47	2017-03-16 11.18.00	Panorama from Foxhill residence corner near Pavilion within APE	SW	
03	16	48	2017-03-16 11.20.47	Panorama of proposed Guest Quarters area showing stakes within APE	SW	
03	16	49	2017-03-16 11.21.33	Panorama of proposed Guest Quarters area showing stakes within APE	SW	
03	16	50	2017-03-16 11.21.41	Panorama of proposed Guest Quarters area showing stakes within APE	SW	
03	16	51	2017-03-16 11.21.43	Panorama of proposed Guest Quarters area showing stakes within APE	SE	
03	16	52	2017-03-16 11.21.47	Panorama of proposed Guest Quarters area showing stakes within APE	SE	
03	16	53	2017-03-16 11.21.55	Panorama of proposed Guest Quarters area showing stakes within APE	SE	
03	16	54	2017-03-16 11.30.46	Panorama along outside of APE eastern fence line	NE	
03	16	55	2017-03-16 11.32.19	Panorama along outside of APE eastern fence line	NE	
03	16	56	2017-03-16 11.33.57	Outside SE corner of Project APE along eastern fence line	N	
03	16	57	2017-03-16 11.34.00	Outside SE corner of Project APE along eastern fence line	NE	
03	16	58	2017-03-16 11.36.01	Outside E fence line of Project APE, view of pagoda	W	
03	16	59	2017-03-16 11.37.40	Outside E fence line of Project APE, view of far NE corner of APE	NW	
03	16	60	2017-03-16 11.37.52	Outside E fence line of Project APE, view of far NE corner of APE	S	
03	16	61	2017-03-16 11.47.06	View of possible Shellfish Processing Station outside SW corner of Project APE	SW	
03	16	62	2017-03-16 11.50.35	View along W edge of Project APE	NW	

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD

Page 5 of 5 Project Name: Foxhill Project Year 2017

Mo.	Day	Photo	File	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
03	16	63	2017-03-16 11.51.24	View along W edge of Project APE	NW	
03	16	64	2017-03-16 11.51.28	View along W edge of Project APE, gate	N	
03	16	65	2017-03-16 11.51.36	View along W edge of Project APE	SE	
03	16	66	2017-03-16 11.51.55	View along W edge of Project APE	N	
03	16	67	2017-03-16 11.55.19	View along W edge of Project APE, from gate off of Country Club Drive, towards Foxhill estate	SE	
03	16	68	2017-03-16 11.55.21	View along W edge of Project APE, from gate off of Country Club Drive	S	
03	16	69	2017-03-16 11.55.23	View along W edge of Project APE, from gate off of Country Club Drive	SW	
03	16	70	2017-03-16 11.55.25	View along W edge of Project APE, from gate off of Country Club Drive, towards gate	W	
03	16	71	2017-03-16 11.55.28	View along W edge of Project APE, from gate off of Country Club Drive, towards tennis court	NW	
03	16	72	2017-03-16 11.55.31	View along W edge of Project APE, from gate off of Country Club Drive, towards garage	N	



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2017-03-16 10.18.23.jpg



2017-03-16 10.18.27.jpg



2017-03-16 10.18.30.jpg



2017-03-16 10.21.52.jpg



2017-03-16 10.21.58.jpg



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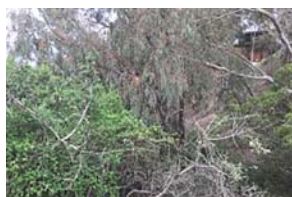
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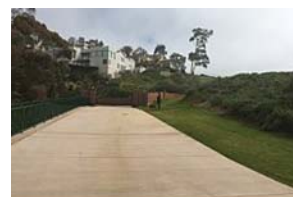
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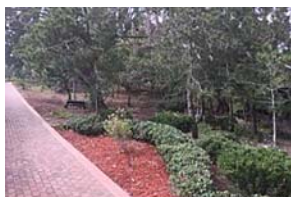
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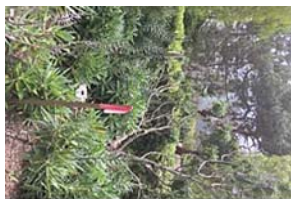
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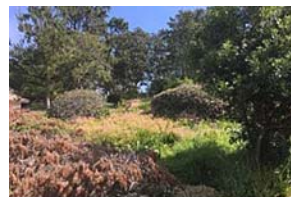
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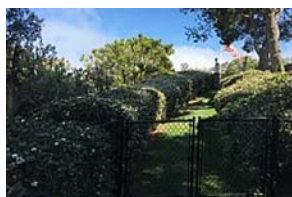
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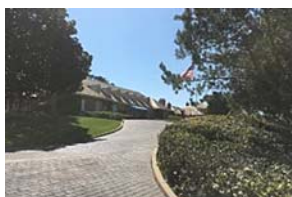
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